The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The Junction Between McClellan and Pope Effected.

Gen. Pope Fallen Back to the Line of the Rappahannock.

The Enemy on the South Bank of the River in Great Force.

Unavailing Attempts to Turn Our Flanks.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINE.

Our Arms Successful at All Points.

Capt. SNYDER, of the United States transport *Virginia*, arrived yesterday morning, reports that Gen. McCLELLAN left Fortress] Monroe, with a large number of his army, on the 21st., for Aquia Creek, to reinforce Gen. POPE's army.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 23.

We have highly important news from Gen. POPE's Army of Virginia, but refrain from publishing anything that may be detrimental to the Government. From private letters received in this city, which have been brought to us with the request that their contents be published for the benefit of the people, we glean the following items, which are indorsed by our special correspondence to some extent; but as we deem it improper to publish details at present, we have decided it expedient to suppress our news letters, in accordance with the wishes of the War Department and Gens. HALLECK, McCLELLAN and POPE, hoping that, in a few days, we may be able to entirely relieve the public mind with both official and unofficial reports of events recently transpiring in Virginia. Gen. POPE has probably fallen back across the Rappahannock River, and makes that stream his line of defence. The enemy is said to be on the south bank of the river in great force, and he has made numerous strong, but ineffectual, attempts to cross, and if possible turn our right flank, at the same time making a demonstration upon our centre, with the intention of breaking through it. Such a disposition of our troops has been made that no fears are entertained that any further retreat will be necessary; on the other hand, we have the announcement, by telegraph, that a large portion of the Army of the Potomac has arrived at Alexandria to reinforce the Army of Virginia. Gen. McCLELLAN has arrived with them, and it is believed has assumed command of the entire Army of the Potomac. Fighting, of a desultory and indecisive sort, has been going on for several days past, and the enemy has, no doubt, been repulsed at all points by our batteries, but not without some loss of artillerymen and horses. Among the distinguished dead, we regret to record the name of the gallant Col. COULTER, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell bodly fighting at the head of his brave and war-worn regiment. All honor to his memory, and to the memory of the heroes that have fallen with him. God grant they may be few. During Thursday last, heavy firing was heard on the extreme left of our line; and this led to the belief that BURNSIDE's corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. JESSE L. RENO, of Pennsylvania, was giving the enemy a Roanoke Island demonstration, on a grander scale in an open field; and that the rebels in this attempt to turn our left flank would be handsomely repulsed, and our private advices above alluded to indicate as much. Gen. POPE is praised for great skill and activity exhibited by him in throwing forward reinforcements to all weak points, and it is said he has had no rest for 72 hours. *We are most happy to say that all of our advices indicate a success of our arms at all points.* Our troops are enthusiastic and in the very best of spirits; always eager to meet the wily foe wherever he may present himself. It is evident that Richmond has been left almost bare of troops, and that the whole rebel army has been launched against the Army of Virginia; but before many hours we hope to record a brilliant and decisive Union victory in the grand battle which is now imminent, and, it is thought, will be fought on Sunday next. We see nothing in all this to discourage us in the least. It is but the consummation of the plans of our Commander-in-Chief. The failure of the campaign on the Peninsula rendered it necessary for the Army of Virginia to be organized, and pushed forward toward Richmond, to attract the attention of the rebels, while the Army of the Potomac—a dead letter at Harrison's Landing—should be brought away, and put into a position where it could operate against the enemy effectively. In bringing it to Alexandria this end has been attained.

NAMES OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under date of Alexandria, Aug. 22, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

The list of sick and wounded soldiers, which I append to this letter, was obtained from the surgeon who had charge of the train that arrived here about 6 o'clock this morning. Time was not permitted me to gather more than the names of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania troops. In fact, owing to some blunder on the part of the surgeon aforesaid, there was no complete list made out, and that individual very coolly informed me that he had on board his train sixty or seventy men about whom he knew nothing.

To one who heard the muttered curses of the poor fellows who lay almost piled on top of one another, as the rain poured about them, no flattering idea could have been entertained concerning their medical treatment. There were altogether about three hundred. Another train is expected down this evening, with about the same number. Most of the wounded were brought from the field after the skirmishes of last Wednesday and Thursday. The fight on those days were principally between the Union and rebel cavalry, in the vicinity of Rappahannock and Brandy Stations. But few lives were lost on our side. Yesterday a portion of Gen. McDOWELL's infantry was engaged, but with what effect I could not learn. Soldiers who were in the fight represent it as an unimportant skirmish.

About two miles from the city, on the Leesburgh turnpike, there is a large convalescent camp, where nearly three thousand soldiers are awaiting their final recovery. Many have already been forwarded to their regiments. In the city, thirteen building are used for hospital purposes, five of which were originally Secesh churches. There are a large number of Pennsylvania soldiers in these hospitals, whose names have been published in the *Inquirer*. I am indebted to Rev. JOSEPH WELCH, Chaplain of Col. GARRETT's Regiment, for much valuable information concerning affairs in the city.

The following are the names of the sick and wounded New-Jersey and Pennsylvania soldiers, brought down from the Rappahannock this morning:

Officers Wounded.

Capt. James Cage, Co. F, 110th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Cottrell, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. Kirby, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Capt. S. L. Hayatt, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.

Privates.

W. H. Robbins, 1st New-Jersey.
I. C. Hobunsack, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
A. W. Richards, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
Michael Callahan, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
H. Bower, Co. C, 84th Pennsylvania.
B. H. Walker, Co. A, 84th Pennsylvania.
T. Grimes, Co. C, 84th Pennsylvania.
Fred. C. Hess, Co. E, 84th Pennsylvania.
W. Croven, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Clouser, Co. I, 84th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Jos. Chose, Co. F, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Bilwell, Co. G, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Creeney, Co. H, 110th Pennsylvania.
J. Gales, Co. H, 110th Pennsylvania.
John Wright, Co. K, 28th Pennsylvania.
Watson Hines, Band, 16th Pennsylvania.
John B. Scott, Co. B, 28th Pennsylvania.
Edwin Johnson, Co. O, 28th Pennsylvania.
Thos. Rupe, Co. O, 28th Pennsylvania.
Edward Daly, Co. I, 28th Pennsylvania.
Thomas B. Smith, Co. L, 28th Pennsylvania.
Jesse Ted, nurse, 28th Pennsylvania.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED MEN LEFT AT THE HOSPITAL AT CULPEPPER, AUG. 19, 1862.

Wm. Latch, Co. B, 7th Ohio.
Clement Barker, Co. A, 61st Ohio.
Geo. W. Heraden, Co. H, 10th Maine.
M. Phleter, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
J. M. Coates, Co. E, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
John Gorman, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts.
Wm. Smith, 8th Massachusetts Battery.
Peter Smith, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
John E. Holt, Co. H, 55th Ohio.
Mathew Donnelly, Co. D, 55th Ohio.
Edwin Wood, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Newell Barnum, Co. G, 5th New-Jersey.
Geo. W. Todd, Co. A, 55th Ohio.
Jos. G. Wood, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Geo. Winner, Co. G, 5th New-York.
Jacob Stoffer, Co. D, 61st Ohio.
Aaron Grant, Co. A, 111th Pennsylvania.
Chas. W. Frost, 4th Maine Battery.
Charles M. Henry, Co. F, 96th Pennsylvania.
Andrew O'Connell, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
Paul Greenleaf, Co. H, 9th New-Hampshire.
W. Jenkins, Co. D, 2d Maryland.
John W. Lydrug, Co. C, 2d Maryland.
Jereme Wheeler, Co. E, 97th New-York.
Isaac Wilson, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
John Surfit, Co. D, 21st Massachusetts.
Lyman Paul, Co. E, 21st Massachusetts.
Jonathan Williams, Co. B, 21st Massachusetts.
George Lenhart, Co. F, 50th Pennsylvania.
Meicher Villar, Co. H, 2d Maryland.
Wm. Smiley, Co. C, 100th Pennsylvania.
James E. Hendriehs, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey Cav.
Wm. Beach, Co. H, 25th Ohio.
Wm. Loomer, Co. F, 55th Ohio.
George A. Smith, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
Luther Mulloch, Co. A, 97th New-York.
George H. Teft, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Wm. H. Creswell, Co. L, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Jacob Higsling, Co. I, 111th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Hagarty, Co. G, 61st Ohio.
Michael Bailey, Co. F, 5th Ohio.
Franklin Astin, Co. K, 46th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Rufus E. Farris, Co. G, 10th Maine.
Orderly Sergt. Fitzgerald, Co. H, 27th Indiana.
McMullen, Co. H, 66th Ohio.
Walter Durbrow, Co. B, 109th Pennsylvania.
Richard French, Co. A, 102d New-York.
Morton Green, Co. G, 2d Massachusetts.
M. B. Warner, Co. H, 111th Pennsylvania.
Wm. C. Thorp, Co. K, 46th Pennsylvania.
Spencer E. Bulep, Co. F, 29th Ohio.
Abram W. Molin, Co. A, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Sherman Eatinger, Co. F, 7th Ohio.
F. S. Crain, Co. K, 5th Ohio.
Nathaniel Bradley, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Samuel Hunt, Co. H, 29th New-York.
E. W. Morrie, Co. F, 2d Massachusetts.
Sergt. W. T. F. Lowe, Co. A, 5th New-York.
John Scanlan, Co. C, 1st District of Columbia.
Benjamin Gridley, Co. F, 7th Ohio.
Volney D. Sackett, 46th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Alward, Co. D, 46th Pennsylvania.
Seth White, Co. E, 27th Indiana.
K. S. Bartlett, Co. G, 10th Maine.
Edwin St. Lawrence, Co. A, 7th Ohio.
Daniel Smith, Co. B, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
J. S. Sanders, Co. H, 10th New-York.
John Martin, Co. F, 10th New-York.
—— Corval, Co. B, 7th Ohio.
—— Fitzmorris, Co. F, 96th New-York.
Abraham McDonald, Co. F, 27th Indiana.
A. S. Gueltring, Co. I, 62d Virginia.
James Boten, Co. D, 8th Virginia.
Thos. F. Cooper, Co. I, 21st Virginia.
Corp. E. Wakers, Co. D, 42d Virginia.
Wm. Willis, Co. I, 21st Virginia.
J. Clafrey, Co. H, 22d New-York.
Wm. Dorman, Co. A, 73d Ohio.
Lieut.-Col. E. V. Brown, 28th New-York.
First Lieut. W. P. Warren, Co. C, 28th New-York.
Capt. Luchenbach, Co. C, 46th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Chapman, Co. B, 5th Virginia Cavalry.
Capt. Clayton, Co. F, 102d New-York.
Capt. I. Ely, 8th Michigan.
Lieut. Mathews, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania.
J. R. Todd, Co. F, 36th Pennsylvania.
J. Richardson, Co. F, 46th Pennsylvania.
P. Laws, Co. C, 3d Maryland.

Confederates.

E. Andes, Co. A, 48th Virginia.
W. A. Webb, Co. E, 21st Virginia.
W. J. Bayley, Co. C, 46th Virginia.
S. Osborn, Co. G, 46th Virginia.

Died.

Serg. S. N. Willisten, Massachusets Regiment.

The following Surgeons were left behind to take care of our wounded:

Surgeon Helmer, 28th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon Coover, 46th Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon Day, 10th Maine.
Assistant Surgeon Bissell, 5th Connecticut.
Assistant Surgeon Worlen, 27th Indiana.

GUERRILLAS IN VIRGINIA.

Two Skirmishes Near the Mouth of the Rappahannock—Several Men Wounded and One Killed—Two Rebel Vessels Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The gunboat *Resolute*, Acting Master TOLE, arrived here this morning, bringing the body of MICHAEL RYAN, who was killed on the 21st, near the mouth of the Rappahannock. From one of the officers have the following particulars been obtained:

Recently, Master TOLE, with a boat's crew from the *Resolute*, proceeded up Sturgeon Creek, about three miles, to cut out two vessels, which he had been informed were up the creek, and reaching the place cut out one of them, and were towing it down, when it ran aground. They set about getting it off, when they were fired into by a gang of guerrillas in ambush on shore. The fire was immediately returned, and was kept up for some time, but finding it impossible to get the sloop off the party returned to the *Resolute*. The following persons in the boat were wounded: Peter Nelson, in the hand; R. Kane, in the side, thigh and arm; John McDonald, in the left hand and arm, and —— Jackson, a citizen of Virginia, who was acting as pilot, in the forehead.

Thursday last another expedition was formed, and Master JOCLYN, of the *Reliance*, Master TOLE and Master's Mate T. NEWTON, with boat's crew from the two vessels, went up again and set fire to the schooner, and finding the sloop still aground, they also fired her. As they were pulling away, the guerrillas fired into them from ambush on shore. The men immediately returned the fire with rifles, and working the boat in position, brought a howitzer to bear on the enemy with grape and rifled shot, and, it is probable, with effect, as the firing from the shore soon ceased.

In our boat MICHAEL RYAN, of the *Resolute*, was killed; THOS. NEWTON, Master's Mate, wounded in the foot; ANDREW SPICHNGER, of the *Reliance*, in the thigh; and FRANK MILLER, of the *Reliance*, in the arm.

The boat then returned, firing into every suspicious locality on the way, in order to guard against surprise, and returned to the ships. As the boat was pulling away from the scene of action, the rebels were seen running in the field and along the beach, having with them a number of women and children, using them expressly as screens to prevent our men from firing upon them.

Democratic Meeting in Independence-square, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The meeting called by Mr. HUGHES, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is progressing quietly in Independence-square.

About 2,000 persons are present.

Delegations marched from the various wards to the Square with torches.

Hon. WM. WITTS made a speech, in which he claimed that the Democratic party was the only war party in the country, and without its aid there could be no hope of bringing the war to a close. Democrats were ready to aid the Administration to restore the Constitution as it was.

Mr. HUGHES also made a speech, and introduced a series of resolutions, declaring a war of subjugation to be a war of disunion; and that the Abolitionists are endeavoring, by insidious and treacherous means, to destroy the Constitution, and thereby the Union, by overthrowing in detail the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, without which no free Government can exist.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York and Brooklyn Tax Appointments.

Satisfactory Condition of our Foreign Relations.

The Supply of Springfield Muskets Run Out.

How the President Came to Write a Letter to Horace Greeley.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

THE NEW-YORK TAX-APPOINTMENTS.

Since the list of Tax-appointments for New-York and Brooklyn was sent in to the President, it is understood that the name of Col. WOOD, of the old Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, has also been sent in as Collector for the Second District. One or two other changes are talked of as perhaps likely to be made by the President. There is a pressure to have GILBERT substituted for MACK in the Fourth District, but the change is not thought probable. The Collector recommended for the Third District is HENRY C. BOWEN, not "Brown," as it is printed this morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO HORACE GREELEY.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is authoritatively stated that our foreign relations never have presented so gratifying an appearance before, since the rebellion broke out, as they do now. All fears of intervention are utterly dismissed for the present. Whatever may be the real intentions of the Emperor, France will have too much to do with GARIBALDI and Italy, and with finishing up the Mexican expedition, to have any time for troubling us; and while France holds off, we are safe from difficulty with England. It is denied that any such cordial understanding as has been represented does exist between England and France relating to our affairs. It is further stated that the news that six hundred thousand more men are coming forward in answer to the President's call is producing a most happy effect. Its obvious lesson—viz., that we are a good neighbor to let alone—is being well learnt in all influential circles.

NO MORE SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.

The supply of Springfield muskets is to-day completely exhausted. Troops will now be armed with the Belgian rifles till the cargoes of captured arms, referred to last night, are available.

THE REBEL ARMIES.

This evening's *Star* gives the following statements of the armies with which the rebels have been operating on the Peninsula and around Richmond:

"From the South we have the following data in relation to the strength of the Confederate forces, from the date of the Confederate retreat from Manassas: Our informant states that Gen. JOHNSTON left Manassas with forty thousand effective men. Gen. MAGRUDER held Yorktown with seven thousand five hundred effective men when the Union army landed. The Confederates, acting under the advice of Gen. LEE, left Yorktown with sixty-seven thousand men. On June 1, eighty-five thousand rations were issued to the Confederate army before Richmond. Detailed reports by regiments, brigades and battalions, of all but seventeen Captains, showed that six thousand three hundred and fifty-seven soldiers were placed *hors de combat* in the battle of Seven Pines. On June 21, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand rations were issued to the rebel army before Richmond. By July 20 thirty thousand new troops had reached Richmond from the South, most of whom were new levies, and not regarded as thoroughly safe. On the 13th of August there were six regiments of infantry at Savannah, and a force of thirty-four thousand near Charleston.

Several days ago the President read to a friend a rough draft of what appears this morning as a letter to HORACE GREELEY. He said that he had thought of getting some such statement of his position on the Slavery question before the public in some manner, and asked the opinion of his friend as to the propriety of such a course, and the best way of accomplishing it. The appearance of GREELEY's letter gave him the opportunity he had been looking for, and it was embraced as giving occasion for such a statement as he had before desired to make. Those who insist on precedent, and Presidential dignity, are horrified at this novel idea of Mr. LINCOLN's, but there is unanimous admiration of the skill and force with which he has defined his policy. The *National Intelligencer* accompanies the President's letter with an editorial, suggesting that GREELEY will be very much astonished at getting a response to his communication, and reading him a little lesson in etiquette, as follows:

"We hope that when Mr. GREELEY has duly pondered the pithy sentences of the President's letter, he will be able to rejoin, if he proposes to continue the correspondence, in a spirit which shall be slightly less arrogant, dictatorial and acrimonious. Twenty millions of his countrymen have a right to claim this at his hands, in deference to the high office whose incumbent he ventures to arraign before the bar of public opinion in their name."

A CANARD.

The story which found currency in one of our afternoon papers, that a railroad train was attacked by rebel guerrillas yesterday evening, is wholly untrue.

PAYMASTER FOLSOM.

It is a misapprehension to suppose that Maj. FOLSOM was arrested because of any suspicion that he was a defaulter. He was only arrested because he deposited Government specie in a bank for safe keeping instead of in the Treasury. No Paymaster stands higher for integrity in the Pay Department than Maj. FOLSOM.

PEDDLERS AND THE TAX LAW.

The Treasury Department construes the word "Peddler," as used in the Excise law, to be a person who gains a livelihood by traveling from place to place and selling goods and wares, or one whose occupation it is to sell goods while traveling from place to place. A farmer who sells his own products by traveling from house to house is not a "peddler" in the sense of the law.

A REBEL PAROLED.

Capt. GARNETT, of the rebel army, brother of Dr. GARNETT, formerly of this city, who was a prisoner in the Old Capitol Prison, has been released upon his parole. He says that he will never take the oath of allegiance. He was paroled on account of ill health.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Ten rebel prisoners were brought in this morning and sent to the Old Capitol. Among them is Capt. ELLS, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

STATE PRISONERS FROM ILLINOIS.

Marshal D. L. PHILLIPS, of Illinois, arrived here today, having in charge twelve State prisoners from that State, who were taken before the Provost-Marshal and sent to the Old Capitol.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Reply to Horace Greeley.

Slavery and the Union---The Restoration of the Union the Paramount Object.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New-York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Particulars of the Rebel Demonstration Against our Pickets, near Suffolk, on Friday—Rumors of Another Attack Last Evening—Perilous Condition of Suffolk—Death of Col. G. B. Halleday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

The rebel demonstration upon Suffolk, which I mentioned in my letter of the 16th, has proved to be more than an idle rumor, as I have received corroborative proof from one who actually took part in pursuing the rebels.

It appears that on Friday last, at 3 o'clock P. M., 450 rebel cavalry came in sight of our pickets, 25 of them actually coming inside of our outside post. As soon as the news reached our camp, 250 of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major WETHERELL, (First Lieut. J. D. MAHON commanding the advance guard,) went in pursuit. After going six miles, they found a place where the rebels had dismounted, and known as the Widow BALLARD's. The enemy had come in on the Petersburgh Road, crossed over to the South Quay, and went toward the Black Water. Our cavalry pursued them as far as Carrsville, about seventeen miles distant, and got there at 9 o'clock P. M. While at Carrsville they heard drums beating very distinctly, and were informed by the people of the neighborhood that two regiments of infantry and a portion of a battery of artillery had crossed the Black Water. The parties engaged in this expedition were Company A, Capt. STARTON, Company E, Lieut. BAILEY, Company G, Lieut. WILLIAMS, Company H, Capt. SEIP, Company L, on picket. Fourteen of these were in camp, and although on the sick list, turned out, and were in the advance guard with Lieut. MAHON.

I had scarcely penned the above when a friend, just in from Norfolk, assured me that there was a very current rumor there of *our pickets being attacked again near Suffolk, yesterday, the 20th*, by 500 rebel cavalry. Again I ask, are the disloyal citizens of Suffolk disarmed? *One* house has been searched and found to contain arms; are we sure that *every other house* is not in the same predicament? and shall we wait until the inhabitants are joining the enemy and shooting down our soldiers from every window and balcony, *before we make the search?*

Many in New-York and elsewhere will be grieved to hear of the death of the gallant Lieut.-Col. G. B. HALLEDAY, of the Ninety-ninth New-York. He died of typhoid fever, at Norfolk, on the 18th inst., and his remains were interred with military honors yesterday, in the United States Cemetery, near the Marine Hospital, and attended by a vast concourse of people. Col. HALLEDAY was beloved by every one who knew him, in or out of the army,—and his death has thrown a gloom over the whole place.

I send you particulars of our army movements hereabouts, but in a *private* dispatch. Some of these movements you will find of the utmost consequence.

NEMO.

Soldiers Buried in the Cemetery up to Aug. 21.

The following is a continuation of the names of soldiers buried in the Fortress Monroe Cemetery up to Aug. 21, 1862. This completes the list of names. There are about fifty graves, the names of the occupants of which are unknown:

Ernet Enford, New-York, died Aug. 19, 1862.
Jerome B. Ward, Sanford, N. Y., died Aug. 19, 1862.
—— Hess, Co. A, 57th New-York, of New-Brunswick, N. J., died Aug. 19, 1862.
Wm. Page, Co. K, 106th Penn., died Aug. 19, 1862.
J. G. Keefa, Co. G, 57th N. Y., died Aug. 19, 1862.
Robert McGonigal, 104th N. Y., died Aug. 15, 1862.
Wm. Fulton, Newark, N. J., died Aug. 15, 1862.
F. Sullivan, New-York City, died Aug. 15, 1862.
Samuel Hogman, Hamburgh, Mich., died Aug. 15, 1862.
Albert J. Hoyt, Co. K, 3d Vt., died May 15, 1862.
J. Markham, Co. I, 76th N. Y., died May 5, 1862.
S. Dawson, Co. C, 27th Virginia, died May 13, 1862.
J. Divine, Co. C, 21st Mass., died May 13, 1862.
Pat. Mullen, Co. E, 81st Penn., died June 9, 1862.
H. Worcett, Pennsylvania Volunteers, died June 6, 1862.
—— Rivers, Co. C, 72d N. Y., died May 13, 1862.
Thos. Parker, Co. I, New-Jersey, died July 2, 1862.
J. D. Henry, Co. H, 1st Minnesota, died July 3, 1862.
Erasmus Kerr, Co. E, 83d Penn., died July 1, 1862.
James Baily, Co. F, 14th N. Y., died July 7, 1862.
Buck. A. Jones, Co. K, 2d N. H., died July 1, 1862.
R. Chadey, Co. H, 12th U. S. In., died June 30, 1862.
Jacob Witters, Co. F, 83d Penn., died June 29, 1862.
J. W. Cross, 53d Pennsylvania, died June 6, 1862.
Wm. Welch, Co. F, 2d Maine, died June 28, 1862.
Edwin Blake, Co. D, 15th Mass., died June 6, 1862.
A. Biddle, Co. E, 6th N. J., died May 25, 1862.
Thos. McMonagle, 38th N. Y., died June 8, 1862.
O. W. Hale, Co. C, 1st Mass., died May 26, 1864.
Chas. L. Acquin, 74th N. Y., died May 26, 1862.
Corp. Wm. J. Sharp, Co. H, 2d N. Y., died May 26, 1862.
Antonio Hirth, Co. K, 8th Mich., died June 18, 1862.
H. Wescott, Penn. Vols., died June 6, 1862.
R. D. Walker.
R. Letsen, Co. K, 61st N. Y., died June 20, 1862.
G. C. Martin, Co. H, 2d Maine, died June 16, 1862.
E. Kropp, Co. E, 23d N. Y., died June 12, 1862.
R. Elder, Co. E, 95th Penn., died June 11, 1862.
M. Nunenmainer, Co. H, 1st L. I., died June 12, 1862.
John Cochran, Co. F, 97th Penn., died June 8, 1862.
J. Glauder, Co. H, 55th N. Y., died June 10, 1862.
B. Shultz, Co. H, 1st Penn., died June 11, 1862.
John Hanson, Co. F, 61st Penn., died June 8, 1862.
M. Bosier, Co. A, 5th Mass., died June 8, 1862.
John Vray, Co. E, 23d Penn., died June 8, 1862.
Wm. Bass, Co. C, 13th N. Y., died July 4, 1862.
Jas. Railey, Co. F, 14th N. Y., died July 4, 1862.
Edw. Rosenarans, Co. E, 44th N. Y., died July 3, 1862.
Henry Tatan, Co. A, 90th N. Y., died July 2, 1862.
Geo. W. Acker, Co. H, 85th N. Y., died July 5, 1862.
Michael Spain, Co. I, 79d N. Y., died July 1, 1862.
W. Redwood, Co. D, 5th Mich., died May 19, 1862.
S. Humphreys, Co. E, 2d Me., died July 5, 1862.
C. H. Linton, Co. B, 5th N. H., died July 4, 1862.
W. Caldwell, Co. K, 103d Penn., died July 5, 1862.
F. Orcath, Co. I, 160th N. Y., died July 6, 1862.
Corp. G. L. Siller, Co. E, 72d Pa., died June 17, 1862.
Wm. Cork, Co. K, 16th Mass., died July 6, 1862.
Jos. Buckley, Co. B, 34th N. Y., died July 6, 1862.
U. R. Longfellow, Co. C, 6th Me., died July 4, 1862.
T. Perkins, Co. D, 1st Conn. Art., died July 9, 1862.
J. B. Ackerman, Co. I, 81st Penn., died July 9, 1862.
Corp. W. Pierce, Co. ©, 93d N. Y., died July 9, 1862.
Wm. Delaney, Co. B, 19th Mass., died July 15, 1862.
S. McCall, Co. F, 7th Mich., died July 15, 1862.
John Dempsey, schr. *Ariela*, died July 30, 1862.
John Anthony, of Norway, died July 26, 1862.
Wm. Bacon, U. S. schooner——died July 30, 1862.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the National Forces Under Gen. R. W. Johnson.

Three Hundred of our Men Captured.

GEN. JOHNSON A PRISONER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Major-Gens. NELSON and WRIGHT, and Brig.-Gens. JACKSON, MUNSON and CRAFT, arrived in this city this morning.

Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, with 800 Federal soldiers, comprising a part of the Second Indiana Regiment, WINKOOP's Pennsylvania Regiment, and the Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. HAGGARD, attacked 1,700 guerrillas, under MORGAN, near Gallatin, and were defeated, with a loss of 300 prisoners, including Gen. JOHNSON. The remainder of the Federal forces escaped and went to Nashville.

Col. MCCOOK was not in the fight.

There has been no telegraphic communication south of Russellville, Ky., since 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

BOWLING GREEN, Friday, Aug. 22.

Capt. GOODWIN's Company, of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regiment, were attacked at Red River yesterday afternoon, by 500 guerrillas, under WOODWARD, and three pieces of artillery. After an obstinate resistance, in which GOODWIN's men killed twenty to thirty rebels, GOODWIN surrendered. Our loss was seven wounded. WOODWARD paroled our men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 22.

Gen. WRIGHT's Staff has arrived here, and the General, himself, is expected to-night.

Gen. BOYLE has issued orders that no person shall leave the city without a pass from the Provost Marshal. He has also ordered that the large number of fugitive slaves from the rebel States, now confined in jail here, belonging to rebel owners, be employed in preparing the Federal defenses. Slaves belonging to disloyal citizens in Kentucky, are also being used for the same purpose.

Gen. NELSON was at Bowling Green at 11½ o'clock to-night, and was to leave immediately for Louisville.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Movements of the Rebels in Arkansas—Probable Movements in Tennessee, &c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Thirteen hundred guerrillas, opposite Helena, have burned one thousand bales of Cotton, and committed other depredations within the last few days.

It is reported that Gen. HINDMAN's rebel army is moving west from Little Rock. The people along the road are going with the army, taking their negroes and other moveable property with them.

While Gen. HOVEY's Division was returning to Helena from Clarendon, four of his men were killed, and several wounded by guerrillas. A large amount of property was captured by them.

A refugee from the South furnishes the following intelligence regarding Southern military movements:

"Gen. BRAGG is at Chattanooga.

The next move seems as if it would be on Nashville.

The reports of a portion of BRAGG's forces being at Grand Junction are unfounded. Up to Friday, there were none there except scouting parties, who would come in daily, and take what they wanted, and then leave.

Grand Junction seems to be regarded by them as doubtful ground—hence they make arrangements to stay there as short a time as possible."

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Part of the gunboat fleet made a reconnoissance below Napoleon, Arkansas, and found all quiet, and returned.

The Grenada *Appeal* continues to assert that a general movement of the rebel armies west is to take place immediately, and that Tennessee and Kentucky are soon to be in possession of the Confederates.

On the 20th inst., 2,000 guerrillas passed through Raleigh, Tennessee, in the direction of Memphis, and retraced their steps the same afternoon, burning all the bridges on the Wolfe and Hatchie Rivers, and all the cotton they could find. The country northward of Memphis, outside the Federal lines, is represented to be considerably excited, in consequence of depredations committed by men claiming to be Federal soldiers, but are probably rebels in disguise.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 18.

The ferry-boat plying between Memphis and Mound City, Ark., was burned by guerrillas on Saturday.

The stores in this vicinity have been robbed, and many horses stolen.

Gen. SHERMAN has been petitioned by many citizens to close the liquor shops.

Gen. HOVEY's Division of CURTIS' army, left Helena on the 4th for Clarendon, on White River, where a large body of rebels are encamped. The rebels, who were apprised of his approach, fled in the direction of Little Rock. A cavalry force was sent in pursuit.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Champion*, on her last passage to Memphis, was fired into by guerrillas at James Bayou, just below Hickman. She was struck by over seventy shots, but no one was injured.

The steamer *Swallow*, in the Government service, was burned by the rebels twenty miles below Memphis a few days since.

There is unusual activity here in completing repairs on boats. A large number of extra hands are employed.

Memphis papers of the 19th, say that BRAGG undoubtedly is at Chattanooga.

At the last accounts a portion of the cavalry a Holly Springs were committing depredations on Union men.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

Terrible Scenes of Death and Misery in Minnesota.

Five Hundred Whites Supposed to be Murdered.

The Sioux Bands United Against the Whites.

FORT RIDGELEY IN DANGER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Parties from the Minnesota River reached here last night. They state that scouts estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at 500.

This opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered strewn along the road and by trails of blood.

It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed.

The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

Mr. FARNHAM, an interpreter who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone among them, trusting to his knowledge of them and his disguise, to escape detection. He dressed himself in Indian costume and started on his journey. He arrived at the Upper Agency at night.

The place was literally the habitation of death.

He visited all the houses, and found their former occupants all lying dead, some on the door-steps and some inside their habitations. Others were scattered in the yards and in the roads.

He went to the house of Hon. J. R. BROWN, and recognized every member of the family. They numbered eighteen in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered.

At Beaver Creek he found that fifty families had been killed outright. At every house he went into he recognized the dead bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants of the place.

Among the dead bodies he recognized at the Agency were the following:

N. GOVERNUS and family.
Dr. WAKEFIELD and family.
JOHN TODDENS and family.
JOHN MOTHER.
EDWARD MOTHER.
Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS.
Rev. Mr. BRIGGS, and two missionaries.

Ex-Gov. SIBLEY is now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgley.

He reports that the Sioux bands are united together to carry out a concentrated and desperate scheme, and says that he will be only too happy to find that the powerful upper bands of Yanktons and other tribes have not united with them.

Mr. FARNHAM writes to Gov. RAMSEY, on the 21st inst., saying that he left Fort Ridgley at 2 o'clock on that morning. There were then over two thousand Indians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings there had been set on fire, and were burning.

Mr. FARNHAM thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux, and that they will present a very formidable array.

A reliable letter, dated Glencoe, 21st inst., says that the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense, and that such another scene of woe can hardly be found in the South as in McLeod, Meeker, and the northern part of Sibley and other counties in Minnesota.

In St. Paul and the adjoining country all the available horses are being gathered together, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary vengeance upon these bloodthirsty Indians.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, of the 20th inst., says, it is thought that the Indians have been induced to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri and secession traitors of that State, and that when Maj. GALBRAITH left the agency on Friday everything was quiet. The Indians had received their goods and had all disappeared apparently satisfied with the Major's promise to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay them their annuities.

The first attack of the Indians was made on the house of Mr. BAKER, on Sunday last, near the town of Acton, and

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Retaliation upon the North Recommended.

An Increase in the Issue of Confederate Treasury Notes.

The Rebels Building Armed Vessels Abroad.

A Probable Deficit in the Post-Office Department.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 19.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1862.

The Senate reassembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the Chamber of the Senate of Virginia, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. SHELEY, of the Baptist Church.

Present—The President of the Senate, (Hon. A. H. STEPHENS,) and Messrs. Yancey and Clay, of Alabama; Messrs. Maxwell and Baker, of Florida; Mr. Hill, of Georgia; Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky; Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana; Messrs. Brown and Phelan, of Mississippi; Mr. Clark, of Missouri; Messrs. Davis and Dortch, of North Carolina; Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee; Messrs. Wigfall and Oldham, of Texas, and Messrs. Hunter and Preston, of Virginia—17.

The absentees are—Messrs. Johnson and Mitchell, of Arkansas; Mr. Lewis, of Georgia; Mr. Simms, of Kentucky; Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana; Mr. Peyton, of Missouri; Messrs. Barnwell and Orr, of South Carolina, and Mr. Henry, of Tennessee—9.

The President announced the presence of a quorum.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate to the House of Representatives that the Senate has met, pursuant to adjournment, and is ready to proceed to business.

After a brief intermission, the Clerk of the House presented a message from the House announcing the readiness of that body to proceed with the labors before it, and the passage of a resolution appointing a joint committee to inform the President that Congress had been duly assembled, and was prepared to receive any communication from him.

On motion, the Senate concurred in the resolution, and the President appointed on the Joint Committee Messrs. CLAY, SEMMES and DORTCH.

Mr. YANCEY gave notice that on to-morrow he should offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the forty-third rule of the Rules of the Senate shall be stricken out, and that the forty-sixth rule be stricken out, and the following words inserted: "All legislative sessions shall be held with open doors, except otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the members, the said vote to be taken by yeas and nays."

[The forty-third and forty-sixth rules relate especially to the matter of secret sessions.]

Joint Committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President, returning, the Chairman, Mr. CLAY, reported the following:

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

It is again our fortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare, whilst our country is involved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by some portions of the people excite the deepest solicitude of the Government, and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne. The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratitude of the country, have been further illustrated on hard-fought fields, marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people have continued to manifest a zeal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies, on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are now pursuing daily less regardful of the usages of civilized warfare and the dictates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of an invading soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful farmers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway. Confiscation bills of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities with a notoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.

Yet the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has failed to secure from his Government the approbation and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings and portions of the Press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting, and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute.

Retaliation in kind for many of them is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give us little hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst passions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity, and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence by employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the Government up to the present time for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided attention.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure the public defence by general enrollment, and to render uniform the rules governing troops in service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a Government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfill its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and purposes of the Government, and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire cooperation of the State and Confederate Governments which is essential to the well-being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their very existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure as well as duty to cooperate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with a proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securities remains unimpaired, and that this result is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of those issued, when notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operations. The legislation of the last session provided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the Government, but the preference of the people for Treasury notes has been so marked that the legislation is recommended to authorize an increase in Treasury notes, which the public service seems to require. No grave inconvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which these notes are convertible into eight per cent. bonds, forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency. Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary for facilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state that no manufacture of counterfeit notes exists within our limits, and that they are imported all from the Northern States.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed desirable in order to add to the efficiency of the service. I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the Conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an undue burden is imposed on the Treasury. The necessity for some legislation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the Government, and I trust that you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose. The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate.

In connection with this subject I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for the increase of the army, in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the Conscript law so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary, but a wise foresight requires that if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field, without awaiting the reassembling of the Legislative Department of the Government.

In the election and appointment of officers for the Provisional army it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country, require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by the position, and I trust that you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than judgment of a Court-martial.

Within a recent period we have effected the object so long desired, of an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon, and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrymen to their places in the ranks of the army, from which, by the fortune of war, they have for a time been separated. The details of this arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report when further progress has been made in their execution.

Of other particulars concerning the operations of the War Department you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces a statement of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and ashore; the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and abroad, the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, the establishment of workshops, and the development of our resources of coal and of iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels. The difficulties now experienced on this point are fully stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster-General discloses the embarrassments which resulted in the postal service from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi River and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures taken by the Department for relieving these embarrassments, as far as practicable, are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation, that, during the ten months which ended on the 31st of March last, the expenses of the department were largely decreased, whilst its revenue was augmented, as compared with a corresponding period ending on the 30th June, 1860, when the postal service for these States was conducted under the authority delegated to the United States. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures, heretofore devised by Congress, will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the department within the limit of its own revenues by the first of March next, as required by the Constitution.

I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of blandishments and threats, used in profusion by the agents of the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this Government. Nor has their fidelity been shaken by the fact that, owing to the vacancies in some of the offices of agents and superintendents, delay has occurred in the payments of the annuities and allowances to which they are entitled. I would advise some provision authorizing payments to be made by other officers, in the absence of those especially charged by law with this duty.

We have never ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy. And it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of His bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1862.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the message and accompanying documents were received and laid on the table, and 1,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Speaker, Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. EARLY, Bishop of the Methodist Church.

The roll was then called by the Clerk, when the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Ashe, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Boteler, Bridges, E. M. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Clarke, Clopton, Collier, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dupree, Elliott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harly, Harris, Helskill, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Hodge, Johnston, Jones, Kenon of Ga., Lander, Lewis, Lyon of Ala., Machen, McDowell, McRae, Mences, Miles, Perkins, Reid, Russell, Sexton, Smith of Ala., Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Welch, Wright of Ga., Wright of Texas.

The Speaker announced that a quorum was present.

Messrs. BALDWIN, of Virginia; BARKSDALE, of Mississippi; WILCOX, of Texas, and DAWKINS, of Florida, were reported as prevented by indisposition from attending. Mr. BALDWIN subsequently appeared in his seat, as did also Mr. LYONS, of Virginia.

Mr. COLLIER, of Virginia, (successor to Gen. R. A. PRYOR,) and Mr. HODGES, of Kentucky, took the oath of office at the hands of the Speaker, the members of the House standing during its administration.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that a quorum of that body was in attendance, and had organized for business.

A similar message of courtesy was dispatched to the Senate.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the House, to wait upon the President, conjointly with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and their readiness to receive any communication he might see proper to make. Agreed to.

Messrs. Curry, Perkins, of Louisiana, and Jones, of Tennessee, were appointed the Committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. A. G. JENKINS, of Virginia, stating that he had forwarded to the Governor of Virginia a resignation of his seat in the House of Representatives.

Also, a communication from Gov. LETCHER, announcing the fact of said resignation; and referring to Congress the adoption of some mode for filling the vacancy, Mr. JENKINS' District being mainly within the enemy's lines.

On motion of Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, referred to Committee on Elections.

The States were then called in alphabetical order for resolutions, memorials, &c.

Alabama, Arkansas and Florida made no response.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, offered a bill making Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of debts. He desired prompt action, and moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, said the business of the House had been greatly impeded at its last session by the numerous special orders. He hoped we would avoid the evil now.

Mr. GARTRELL, modified his motion so far as to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CURRY assented, and hoped for an early report, for he, too, desired prompt decision, and also a prompt rejection of the bill.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, joined in a desire for a prompt report, but hoped it would be favorable to the bill.

The motion to refer was agreed to.

Mr. GARTRELL also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of compelling the Commissary Department to furnish our soldiers with more and better food. (Some manifestations of applause in the gallery.) Agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, offered a memorial of a Confederate War Tax Collecter of that State, asking for additional compensation. He moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, saying that he hoped the Committee would decide the question for all similar cases. Motion agreed to.

Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and North Carolina made no response.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, offered a bill to amend the Conscript act. (It extends the application of the law to all citizens under forty-five years of age.)

Also, a bill to punish slaves taken in arms, and the while men assuming to be their officers. (It provides that the slaves so taken shall be delivered up to the authorities of the State in which captured, to be disposed of by its laws; and the white officers either to be hung or also delivered up to the State authorities.)

Both bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, offered a bill for retaliatory purposes. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. (It recites that the enemy refuse to treat our partisan soldiers as prisoners, and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities to be put to death if captured. An equal number of prisoners—officers to be preferred—taken from the enemy to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens.)

Also a bill for the treatment of captives. It provides that any officer or private captured by our army, who shall have committed any offence pronounced felonious by the laws of the Confederacy or any State, shall be delivered up for trial.

Also a bill to punish negroes in arms. (It provides that Federal armies, incongruously composed of white and black, shall not be held entitled to the privileges of war, or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders to be hung or shot, as may be most convenient.)

Mr. CURRY reported that the Committee, of which he was Chairman, had waited on the President, who said that he would communicate a message to the House immediately.

Mr. FOOTE, resuming, also offered a bill to retaliate for the seizure of citizens by the enemy. (It provides that of the prisoners held by us, a number equal to that of the citizens seized shall be held as hostages for their safety, and subjected to like treatment; any officers, civil or military, concerned in their seizure, shall be imprisoned during the war.)

All the bills of Mr. FOOTE were, on his motion, referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. FOOTE also presented an argumentative preamble and resolution in favor of open sessions of Congress, and providing that henceforth a motion to go into secret session shall require a majority vote, by yeas and nays.

Mr. FOOTE enforced his resolution at some length. On his motion it was then laid over.

The private secretary of the President was here announced, and delivered a message from the President, which was read. Accompanying the message were reports from the Secretaries of War and Navy; also from the Postmaster-General; also the correspondence between Gens. LEE and HALLECK relative to the enemy's barbarities. The correspondence and the report of the Secretary of War were read. A thousand copies of the message and documents, except the report of the Secretary of the Navy, were ordered to be printed. The exception was made upon a suggestion that there might be matters in the report not proper to be made public.

The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of State, containing a list of the employes of the Department, their salaries, nativities, &c. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOOTE, again resuming, offered a bill to provide for raising an additional force of 250,000 men. On his own motion, it was laid on the table.

Also, a bill providing an export duty of 20 per cent. on cotton and tobacco, to aid in indemnifying the losses of citizens by the enemy.

Also,

fest or end to gain except what belongs to his country. [illegible] But what I say is the honest expression of my conviction and belief, and will, I [illegible] by a considerable extent of observation, and, I might add, by the accumulation of years. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, I shall not say anything about the causes of this war. It is a matter of no consequence what caused this war. We are in the war, and the question now before us is the preservation of the American Nation, or its dismemberment. The material question now to be met and answered is, What will be the consequence if we fail to carry on this war, or do not succeed in it? and I propose to address myself to that question.

Now, fellow-citizens, it is affirmed on the part of the South that the war which they are carrying on is a war of independence. I deny it. (Never.) They have been, from the foundation of the Government as independent as we of the North. They have enjoyed all the same constitutional and political privileges which we have enjoyed. It is in no sense a war of independence as compared with the American Revolution. A war of independence is where a people seek to recover something that has been taken from them, or to obtain something which they ought to have. Such was the war of the American Revolution. The British Parliament claimed the right of taxing and governing this country without allowing it representation, and the American colonies flew to arms. The men who assembled very near the spot where you are now assembled, and passed the resolution I have referred to, were a portion of those who succeeded in establishing this Union by establishing the principle of the right of representation—that there should be no Government without representation. The British Government have since acknowledged that principle. The war of Italy was a war of independence, of national unity, to bring together the long-severed parts of the Italian people; and the struggles which Ireland made—the vain struggles—those struggles which, not being successful, have to be classed under the word rebellion, instead of revolution—these were struggles to recover rights of which that people were deprived. I heard an Irishman ask the other day, not to me, but persons he was addressing: "Are they not in the South fighting for what Ireland fought—independence?" If I could have answered him; I would have said: "No, Sir; you knev nothing of the history of the country in which you were born." I profess to know something about the history of Ireland. I am of that race. (Cheers.) My lot and my sympathies are with that race. I belong to the prevailing faith of a majority of that race—("Good," and applause)—and I have, therefore, read deeply and emotionally the history of that unfortunate people. I know the wrongs which were burned into them during six centuries of oppression, and know the causes which made them vainly and hopelessly struggle against them. Ireland was formerly a nation, but she ceased to be a nation through the efforts of independent chieftains to break her up and separate her into parts, until she presented that condition of dismemberment which gradually brought her under the power of the British Government, a power which has been exercised to the deprivation of seven-eighths of her people of all political rights and the right to worship God according to the custom of their fathers. (Applause.) It was this continued oppression, manifested in instances of the grossest personal injustice, that led the Irish people into the hopeless attempt to establish a National Government. It was for this that EMMETT went upon the scaffold, and that TONE would have gone had he not prevented that result by taking his own life in prison. Talk not to me, who have lived in my time, of the struggle of the South being analogous to that of the struggle of my fathers. (Cheers.) I will tell you, fellow-citizens, what the struggle of the South is. I have said before that they enjoyed every political privilege which we of the North enjoyed under the equal operation of the Constitution. Their struggle, then, is not for independence; it is for separation. *And what is the object of that separation? It is that they may take to themselves the largest portion of the territory of this country, and that they may combine in that organization all the geographical and industrial advantages which belong to that territory, in opposition to the nation of which it has hitherto been a part; that they may extend that territory by the subsequent acquisition of the whole of Mexico, and possibly of the Island of Cuba, and build up with such materials a great empire, which, if successful, will result in the total destruction of the North.* That is the struggle on the part of the South. It is the struggle of that portion of the country which is the most aristocratic—of that portion of the country which depends for its products, and the source of whose industry is the labor of serfs. It is an attempt on their part to get entire control and mastery of this continent. The struggle on the part of the North at the present moment is to resist it.

That is the question divested of all other issues. It is that which has instinctively arrayed the people of the North, almost without expressing any reason. It is an attempt to take nearly the whole of our sea coast, to command the mouths of nearly all of our principal rivers, and to leave the smallest portion of the country, though the largest in point of population, in such a condition geographically that it must fall asunder. It will sever California from us first, the valley of the Mississippi next, and break up the Union between the Eastern and Middle States. They know, as we know, that it is utterly impossible for the Northern people to hold together, and that the success of their experiment is a fatal blow to Northern interests, and the triumph of that condition of society which they declare to be the corner-stone of society itself, and the only true civilization in the world. I have said, fellow-citizens, that this is the character of this struggle. We in the North are involved in it not by any act of ours. I say nothing of the causes which may have existed here to provoke it. We did not begin it. We invaded no constitutional right or privilege. They began it. They began it after the constitutional election of a President according to the forms of the Constitution, and in the manner in which every President has been elected from the time of WASHINGTON. They began it by seizing arsenals and taking possession of forts, and even before that, by a conspiracy in the very pale of the Government itself—in the Cabinet of the nation—by sending our fleets to distant parts of the world, and scattering our small army broadcast over our distant territory. When they supposed they had consummated this conspiracy, they were disappointed in the nonconcurrence of certain persons in the Border States, and then they commenced the acts of separation on the part of the States now in rebellion. They gave the first insult to the flag, fired the first gun, and first placed themselves in hostile array. It was not until seven thousand men beleagured Fort Sumter, and a most unchivalric attempt was made to overcome its few but brave defenders, that the Northern people most reluctantly roused themselves to the condition at which circumstances imposed upon them. Now, in this struggle on the part of the North—which, I say, we did not begin, but which we will end—[tremendous applause]—there are two classes of Northern men, whose mutual efforts at the present time are being directed, in my judgment, to doing everything which can be done to paralyze the efforts of the Government, while the great mass of the people, of all shades of religion, and of all complexions of political faith, are rising up to meet what is required at their hands for the preservation of the country as it was and as it shall be. [Cheers.] These two classes of men I will refer to, simply, as Abolitionists on the one hand, and a certain class of Pro-Slavery Democrats of the North on the other, both of which agree, because extremes meet; and if their views should be carried out, the plan of the South would be successful, and the nation will be severed and dismembered. The Abolitionists have done all they can do to this end. They have armed every man in the South in a compact unity against the power of the North. They have impressed the conviction upon every man there that the property which belongs to him depends upon the maintenance of the Southern Confederacy—that it is his interest, whatever his first convictions may have been, to stand by it. Such has been the work of the Abolitionists, and it has given a magnitude and proportion to the war which otherwise it would never have possessed. The other element is now at work, and the field of its operations is the Border States. It is that class of men, professing to be Democrats, who, in a crisis like this, talk of political remedies—talk of political remedies when two parts of a great nation are divided against each other in a hostile war! Was there ever such a remedy in such a case read of in history, except after one party had triumphed over the other? Why, this war is like a fight between two individuals, and it will have the same result, the stronger will overcome the weaker. It can have no other termination than that; and, therefore, when Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, rises and declares that he is against secession, but equally against the conquest of the South, I say I do not believe him. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] The two positions are not consistent. There is nothing now left but the military conquest of the South. [Cheers.] There is no Union feeling there, or, at least, none that has been manifested. [Cheers.] It is now purely a military question—a question of military force, and of victory or defeat on one side or the other. Two rival banners confront each other—one, that of the rebellion, the other that of the Constitution and the Union; and one or the other will go down in this contest. [Cheers.] All political remedies, therefore, let us scatter to the winds, and any man who undertakes to proclaim them now is no friend of the Union. ["That's so," and cheers.] He is no American. If he is a Northern man professing to abide in the North, I say he has no country, he has no nationality. He is a canvasser for dissension in whatever shape he presents himself, Republican or Democrat, [cheers.] Does he profess to represent the Democratic Party? Does he represent the men who now comprise two-thirds of the Army of the Union, [cheers,] the Democrats who are scattered over this country with arms in their hands? [Cheers.] Does this politician represent them? What interest, let me ask, will it be for the principles of the Democratic Party, that great and mighty party, which has so long existed, and has hitherto controlled the energies and destinies of this country, and which, if it had not been deserted by the South, would have prevented this internecine war—what interest could it have in favoring the objects of the South? [Cheers.] Is it the interest of the Democratic Party to see the largest and best portion of the Territory of the United States erected Into a foreign nation, from which the North shall be entirely cut off? Is there any possible political interest in that? The man who professes to be a Democrat and does not give his allegiance to this country as it is, and shall be, is no Democrat in the sense in which that party has been from the days of JEFFERSON down to this moment. [Cheers.] Why, fellow-citizens, there can be no possible division of this country. It is not practicable. God has ordained it otherwise. The mountains rise against it. The rivers run in the wrong direction. The geographical and industrial interests of the nation are so situated in relation to each other that this division [illegible] There is no section of the North or the South who can draw any line of division in this country which will [illegible] properties and localities. A nation exists by certain industrial laws, and in reference to a certain geographical position, that is essential to its development as a nation, or it does not exist at all. The question, therefore, in this country, is not one of two nations—it is one or the other. It is the nation purposed to be established by the Southern Confederacy or the nation which existed before, and which is now in arms to put down that rebellious movement. There is to be one nation on this continent. God has written it in the rocks on the hills. He has impressed it in the curvatures of the mountains. He has manifested it in the rivers which come down from the mountains, and run toward the sea. Of the eighty-six great arteries which express the industry of this country, the means of its carriage, the source of its wealth and the element of its power, seventy-two would be embraced in that portion of the territory, which the South claim as the Southern Confederacy. Now I ask you your duty in this contest, and I will answer that question myself by quoting a passage from the wise, patriotic and eloquent sermon delivered by Archbishop HUGHES in St. Patrick's Cathedral. [Applause.] It expresses much better than I could express it our duty in this conjuncture. That eloquent prelate, the most eminent representative of the Catholic religion in this country, in the course of his discourse, makes this observation: "Next to religion," he says, "man is taught by religion itself that it is his duty to serve his country. The one is only more sacred than the other, but both have an intimate relation to each which must not be overlooked when the country is in need of his services." [Applause.] He followed up that declaration by adding that the most humane course of procedure, that which a Christian prelate might recommend, and that which the interests of humanity demanded, was to put an end to this war, not by political remedies, but by calling out at once all the might and power of the North to crush and put down the rebellion. [Immense applause.] He went so far as to declare that if men would not volunteer to support the Government, that men should be drafted to discharge that duty, and said that men ought to come forward and ask to be drafted. Remember, too, that he expressed that opinion after a recent visit to Europe, where he had the opportunity of observing the sentiments of hostility entertained by the monarchical governments there against this Government, their deep desire that it should be broken up, and the intention they had heretofore of intervening, which was prevented by the enormous uprising of the people of this country for its preservation.

The time, fellow-citizens, is auspicious to consummate our desires. The way to end this war, the way to satisfy the political desires of these gentlemen who talk about political remedies, is to comply with the command of the Government, and place a million of men in the field with the greatest possible celerity. I say this because I see most unmistakable indications, to my mind, that the South have gone about as far as they can go. I have never been among those who lessened the magnitude of this war. So far as an individual may exert himself, I exerted myself at Washington in the hope of preventing it. I have not been hopeful of the result, for the simple reason that it seemed to me that the American people did not yet fully comprehend the great nature of the struggle they had undertaken. Questions were agitated which made the people of the South united in this act of resistance. When I now say, therefore, that I think I see most unmistakable indications of the approaching weakness of the South, I declare it from a point of view, certainly not very favorable to the North in its past efforts. I see it in the conduct of European nations. I see it in the somerset of the London *Times*, for according to the last news; that paper which has clamored from the beginning of the war for intervention, that paper which has been heaping calumny upon the Northern people; that paper which has dishonestly misrepresented every fact favorable to the Northern interests, now makes the statement that it would not be to the interest of the British nation to interfere, that there ought to be no talk of interference on the part of England, and that any suggestion of that kind would secure for ABRAHAM LINCOLN his three hundred thousand volunteers. [Cheers.] I see it in a deeper cause than that, a cause of which God is the author. This country, in times of calamity, has been the granary of Europe. For the last five years the crops of Europe have not been propitious, and the promise of the present year is that they will be far below the ordinary average. There will come from Europe, as there came out of Egypt, a great cry for grain, and there is only one people to answer it, and that is the Northern people and those in the Valley of the Mississippi. [Cheers.] They have been drawing from us our gold for the sale of securities which they held in this country, and they will soon draw from us grain, which will bring back to us our gold again. [Cheers.] We have a security for their non-intervention in the bread which goes into their mouths, [cheers,] for we are the only ones who have the ability to provide it. God has been provident to this land in this year of war. It has not been with us, as the sacred writer expresses it in combination, "war, pestilence and famine." We have war, and we have had, in some degree, the pestilence which necessarily attends an army; but instead of famine, we have had and will have still more overflowing granaries. [Cheers.] We stand, therefore, with all the power of a constable over Europe. We have the cord on their mouths. We hold the means of peace and security, not in England's possessions, which we cannot and would not touch, but in that which with England has been her sole and governing motive, since she has been a nation—interest. It is not her interest to interfere in this quarrel. We have additional security also in the success of the last movement on the part of the Northern people. When I found that the people favored a draft, and that measures had been prescribed for it, I then felt satisfied that all the resources of men which the Government would require would be brought forward with less expense than under the system of volunteers. By that measure, two great ends have been accomplished. First, the impossibility of foreign intervention. Foreign Powers will hesitate to attack one million of men who would have to be fought on the defensive, and with an ocean intervening which must be traversed for the purpose of carrying on the war. I feel that in that circumstance, we have a security against Europe. Second, the means have been provided, as there has ever been the will, to put down this rebellion.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I have said all that I deem it necessary to say in respect to the general considerations that are involved in this war, and that have called this meeting together. There remains a practical question, and that practical question is reduced to the County of Westchester, and upon the present occasion to the particular township in which you are assembled. Can it be that this old historical county will stand alone in the history of the State, as not supplying its quota of volunteers. ["No, no."] I have one or two suggestions to make, which, if patriotism is not sufficient, will add that of interest to induce volunteering.

The Secretary of War has prescribed the period during which volunteering shall take place. On the 1st day of September it ceases throughout the United States, together with the payment of bounties. The men then wanting will be secured by draft, and every man so drafted will be obliged to go, and merely receive his sustenance and such monthly allowance as the laws of the country prescribe. The present short period of ten or twelve days is the period of volunteering, and it presents unusual advantages. And allow me to say that, in this connection, that after all the men who go as volunteers, must not assume to themselves that they are discharging the only duty towards their country. Those who remain behind and have anything, must pay in the shape of a heavy tax, for the support of those that go. So that the duty is very equally divided, and if I was as young a man as some present, I would much prefer the soldier's duty to the duty of paying for the soldier's support. ["Good."] It is a much more agreeable life, and there is coupled with it the ennobling conviction that you are performing a glorious duty to your country—[Cheers]—that you are periling your person and life as God requires you to do, in the language of the eloquent Archbishop, when your services are called for by your country. We have been too material a people. We have reduced everything to the maxim of dollars and cents. We have been led to suppose that the acquisition of money is all that is worth struggling for, as if God made men machines to earn money, and did not endow their natures with emotional qualities, to be the well-springs of noble actions. In this neighborhood, if interest be your motive, there is a higher bounty offered than is offered anywhere else. I do not object to this measure of money being held up as an inducement, so long as the volunteering system exists. I do not object to a man who goes into the army designing to get all he can in the way of bounties to provide for his family while he is away, and, therefore, I commend the liberal and patriotic gentlemen here, who have by generous donations increased the regular bounty to a sum so large as to make it an unusual inducement. The period is short. The news this morning announces that not only will all the agricultural counties of the State supply their quota, but that a great many will go beyond it. In that event the practical operation of the law is this: All those counties will be credited with the number of volunteers sent into the field before the 1st of September over and above the number required of them, and the others that do not will have to supply their deficiency by drafting. In that case it is probable that few of you will escape, considering the number of exempts, and you ought, therefore, seriously to consider whether it is not to your interest, those of you who are liable to be taken, to go voluntarily.

We are divided into two classes, those who are of the proper age, and proper physical ability, to go, and those who are not, and there may be another class, those who are not willing to go. That class I have disposed of. It is composed of extreme Abolitionists like WENDELL PHILLIPS, who see nothing in the conduct of this war but what they must condemn, [cheers,] and find nothing in the Administration of this Government except what provokes cutting sarcasms or foul-mouthed slanders. With regard to this class of men, and I herd them all together, the extreme Abolitionists and the secession Democrats. I dismiss them with the injunction of the poet,

"Dark spirits and white, black spirits and gray,
Mingle, mingle, mingle, those who mingle may."

[Applause and laughter.]

Let them go where extremes meet, out of the way of the high upheaving social ocean that is surging forth to the army of the Union. [Cheers.] Let them stand aside from the democratic masses who in this war have come forward and are coming forward to support and save the country. [Cheers.] Events are shaping themselves, and in their course they will grind these men into insignificance. We are living in the midst of a great warlike drama. The past is unimportant. The future is fresh before us, and it will depend upon the action and unity of the men who have the true blood and courage to come forth to defend the flag and preserve the Union. [Cheers.] I know no party in this contest. [Cheers.] There is no man more strongly attached to the political party to which he belongs than I have been, though I have never taken any part in its organization. During the seventeen years I have sat upon the bench I have never been inside of a political meeting, and have never made a political speech. I have felt that in administering the rights of men in respect of persons or property, it was not my place to take any part in the political action of the people; [applause;] but when the preservation of my country is at stake, when having eyes to see and a heart to feel, I know that things ought to be done, and that men ought to utter them—men who have sufficient force if not weight of character to do so, I feel that I should be wanting in what is due to the land of my birth if I did not answer every appeal such as you have made to me to-night, and by word of mine, if word of mine will effect anything, exhort every man who loves his country and his home to grasp his musket for the protection and defense of its flag. [Cheers.] There are many in the country who cavil and find fault with the Government. Well, fellow-citizens, I had nothing to do with putting the present Republican party in power, and I suppose there are many present who like me did not participate in it. I did not vote for Mr. LINCOLN, but that is not a matter for consideration. He is our constitutional President, and he has a right to gather about him who he thinks proper to aid him in administering the affairs of the Government. We may think he has not made the wisest selections, we may have objected to many things he has done, and I have thought that many things could have been done better, had wiser and abler men been gathered around him, but I have been no complainer, because I owe a duty to my country higher than of a mere caviler. The man who now stops to criticise is no patriot. [Cheers.] Any man who seeks to weaken the army, and throw obstacles in the way of the Government, in a crisis like this, is no American. [Cheers.] I take into consideration that if the Government has not been in all respects the perfect thing which WENDELL PHILLIPS would require, or WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, desire, that it has been because it has had to stagger under the weight of enormous responsibilities, and it is highly possible, indeed very probable, that if any one of these critics had been placed in positions at the head of the Government, that we would have found them not quite as wise in action as flippant in speech. [Cheers.] This is the largest civil war the world has ever seen, and the combatting forces have overspread the largest space of country ever fought over. No one can imagine the labor it has cost the Administration to accomplish what has already been done, and instead of complaining, the marvel to me is that the Government has done so well. I have no political interest to improve by saying this. I owe nothing to the political party now in power, and shall never ask or expect anything from it. Whatever connection I may have with it will be in the common cause of our country; therefore, when I express my appreciation of what has been done, and pay the Administration this compliment, I state what I honestly believe. [Cheers.] Let others see what I have seen in Washington—the immense interests at stake, the terrible pressure of thousands of persons, all ready to advise and not willing to act, pestering those who had to do the work, every man giving advice, and each man's advice in conflict with the others—and I think they would agree me that, under the circumstances, the Government had done remarkably well. And I will tell you, that if the Government only goes on in the path it has taken in adopting this measure of a draft, the most important measure of all, it will carry us triumphantly through. [Cheers.] Let no man suppose that this war is to be stopped. It cannot be stopped until we conquer the South or the South conquers us. Men need not agitate the question of Slavery. In my judgment, the question of Slavery has nothing to do with it. Slavery will have to abide the issue of the war, whatever that may be—its continuance in its present form or the emancipation of the slaves. The preservation of Slavery depends more at the present moment upon the South than on the North. If they carry this war to the point where it will require an armed occupation of their territory, it will be utterly impossible for the domestic institution, or relation of master and slave, to exist where there is a garrison of troops.

But it is said that the negroes are anxious for their freedom, and some assert that by emancipating them and using them we can only save the country. This, to my mind, is a divided question. They may have assisted and be ready to assist us to a certain extent, but all of you have read the report of the brave officer, published a day or two ago, in which he describes the defeat of that man, formerly Vice President of the United States, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. In the course of his dispatch, which was an official dispatch, describing the battle of Baton Rouge, he said that the bravest rebel among them, the man who constantly was at their head, rallying the men to repeated attacks, was a great, brawny, Herculean negro, who finally fell, covered with wounds. I simply mention this to show that, so far as the negro is concerned, this war is a divided question, and that without minding him we must fight for the preservation of the Union no matter whether we secure it with or without Slavery, and leave the event to Providence and time. [Cheers.]

Judge DALY closed by stating that he had been requested by Dr. CAMMANN to offer, in his name, $90 apiece to twenty or thirty men who would then and there come forward and volunteer. The proposition was received with great applause, and as the Judge retired from the stand he was honored with three hearty cheers.

Hon. J. N. Arnold on the War.

Hon. J. N. ARNOLD has been renominated to represent Congress in the Chicago District. In acknowledging the honor, he said:

Is there any fastidious gentleman who cares whether a rebel or traitor in arms is killed by a black or white man? We have been fighting these traitors now more than a year, and it is time the job was ended. Congress has authorized the President to use all the means known to civilized war to finish this rebellion.

In my judgment it is time this piratical craft of barbarians under JEFF. DAVIS was sunk. Let the President call *all hands* to quarters, all who can help crush the traitors. If this accursed and traitor-breeding, barbarian-producing institution of Slavery goes down with the rebellion it has caused, *so be it. Down with it. Live the Republic and die Slavery.*

The suicide of Slavery will be the regeneration of the Nation.

I will mention one thing further this Congress has done. It has declared all shall be citizens who fight for the flag. Hereafter all who fight for our country are recognized as its children. I had the honor, in July last, to introduce a bill which is now the law, giving citizenship to all who should serve and be honorably discharged. No matter where a man is born, if he fights for the old flag, he is our brother and our fellow-citizen. We could not do less for the patriotic Germans, Irish, and other foreign-born soldiers who are so gallantly fighting for our country. Germany has given to us the gallant SIGEL, and OSTERHAUS, MAX WEBER and WILLICH, and thousands of gallant soldiers. Ireland has given to this war MEAGHER, CONCORAN, SHIELDS and MULLIGAN, and the thousands of brave soldiers who follow their standards. Their names, and many others associated with those of our gallant soldiers, shall live in our history and be cherished in the hearts of a grateful people. In conclusion let me add: The loyal American people and their patriotic President have a great work before them—a work which will shape the destiny of the human race on this continent, and largely influence it throughout the world. That great work is to bring this war to a successful issue, and preserve Constitutional liberty. It is a contest between Freedom and Slavery in the broadest sense. The aristocracy of Europe, the crowned heads, all who hate or distrust popular Governments like ours, sympathize with the traitors. Our success is prayed for by all who love liberty, throughout the world. In this connection I desire to express my confidence, my unshaken confidence in the President. I know something of the difficulties and embarrassments which surround him, and I knew that no truer, firmer patriot, no more honest lover of liberty lives than he. I repeat what I said in Congress in May last:

The institution of Slavery having the crimes of this rebellion on its head, must cease to exist. Its prolonged life is incompatible with National life, and it must die. "*I believe*," said ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "this Government cannot permanently endure, half slave and half free." Lovers of liberty, and patriots impatient of the President's delay in striking at the great evil of Slavery, I pray you *trust Abraham Lincoln.* Have *faith* in the President. He will not neglect the opportunity which the providence of God has given him. Peacefully, "*gently* as the dews of Heaven," will come the blessings of liberty—*if it may be; but they will come*—either in peace or in storm, as the slaveholders themselves shall determine. Slavery is the corner-stone of the rebellious Confederacy. You can never have permanent peace while it is the dominant power in the land. And have we not sacrificed enough for it? Turn over the pages of the last year's history. How many gallant, noble spirits have passed away. But for Slavery they would have all been living to-day; Lyon, and Winthrop, and Ellsworth, and Baker, and Wallace, and a host of other gallant patriots, all martyrs in this cause; but the undistinguished, brave privates and subordinates, hurried into nameless graves. Let us remember that each has left a vacant place around some hearthstone in some family circle. Go anywhere in the West, into any church, in town, city, village or country, and the dark habiliments of mourning meet your eye. The sad faces of widows, mothers, and sisters, tell how wide-spread are the victims of this treason. There has fallen no gallant soldier in all this year of desolation, but, if there had been no Slavery in our land, would to-day have been living each in his own family circle. When you see a wounded soldier on his crutch, when you see him with an arm or a leg shot away, struggling, with his impaired powers, to gain a livelihood, you remember, and be sure that *he* will never forget, that Slavery caused his wounds.

Now, who are the Conservatives who would preserve an institution so destructive? There are those who adopt the name of Conservatives to preserve Slavery from destruction, rebel property from confiscation, and rebel necks from the halter. From all such Conservatives "Good Lord deliver us." There is another class who wish to preserve the Constitution, the life of the nation, liberty and all which is dear to us—to preserve these by destroying through Constitutional means the great enemy of all—*Slavery*; of this class of Conservatives the noblest type, in my judgment, is found in honest ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The war has had its stern, severe lessons. Every day is a teacher, and every day sees our nation advance towards the right. One thing is already very clear: Our country stands higher, is more respected and feared than when the war began. The war is cementing our nationality. The Northwest is a unit in the determination to hold this Union together. All that we have, our property, our sons, our lives will be given, *but our country shall be saved.* We have learned to love it more deeply, perhaps more wisely in this hour of its greatest peril. Our hearts now thrill as they never did before, whenever and wherever the old flag greets our eyes. That flag must again float over every foot of rebel soil, and to that, we of the Northwest have pledged our fortunes and our lives, and we will redeem that pledge.

NATIONAL GERMAN SCHUTZENFEST.

Grand National Reunion at Frankfort-on-the-Main—Strong Sympathy with the American Union—The Flag Enthusiastically Saluted—Speeches, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, July 30, 1862.

I send you a short account of the great National Schützenfest held here for the past two weeks. It commenced on Sunday, the 13th, and ended on Monday last. It was an immense affair, and a perfect success, and riflemen were here from nearly every country in Europe, and a few Americans were engaged in the strife for the prizes, and took some. The distance for shooting was generally 1,000 feet, and our Swiss Republicans made generally the best shots. The best prize was one of 1,000 thalers, and was won by a man from Mayence. The beautiful present sent from Philadelphia, of a specimen of each of the gold coins of the United States, was won by a Nuremburger. A beautiful large silk flag was sent from Philadelphia also, as a present to the National Rifle Association. Presents were promised and expected from New-York, Baltimore, St. Louis, &c., but they were not received in time, and have not yet come to hand. Sunday, the first day of the exhibition, was a great day. The great procession took hours to pass through the streets, and it embraced all the shooters—German Turners and banners from nearly all the countries in Europe. Even the old ancestors were taken off and represented in this train—(the old Dutch and Teutoni covered with the skins of beasts of the forest, &c., &c.) The procession must have included in it not less than 10,000, and was for hours passing the streets. On arriving opposite the English hotel, the Duke of SAXE-GOTHA came out in rifleman's dress and made a very good speech, and then marched on foot at the head of the procession to the shooting-grounds. No less, perhaps, than two hundred flags—some of them superbly elegant—were to be seen in the procession, all representing the different nations of Germany. On the second day, by invitation, Mr. W. W. MURPHY, the Consul-General of the United States, and all the Americans, were invited to make a presentation of the United States flag sent to the Society by the Philadelphia German Rifle Club, and were invited to take dinner at the Feast Hall of the exhibition. The Americans met and marched in procession two by two—(representing the thirty-four States of the Union.) The little company was preceded by a band of music, and as the procession passed through the streets, the Star-Spangled Banner was cheered from the streets and windows for the whole distance, from its starting point to the shooting-ground. The cheering from the house-tops and windows—the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and the cheering of the flag of liberty, was almost universal from the thousands in the streets and buildings near which the procession passed. The air rang with loud huzzas during the marching of the little American bard. On arriving at the shooting-grounds, the procession marched in the gate up to the Gaben Pempel—("Gift Temple")—a pretty little temple filled with all the beautiful presents for the shooters, and which were estimated in value at about 200,000 florins or guilders.

On arriving at the Temple, the Consul-General made a short speech, which was taken down in shorthand, and was as follows, as reported in the German papers:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION: It affords me great pleasure to be here to-day, more particularly to be honored to present to the National Rifle Association this beautiful banner—the emblem of American Liberty—the gift of their brother Germans of the Philadelphia Rifle Club. It is the flag of a great Republic representing the thirty-four States of the Union—"a Union one and indivisible." A civil war now is raging in our beloved country. It is a second war for constitutional liberty. In 1776 we waged a great war for human rights, and now we are again compelled to engage in a sanguinary and expensive struggle for the same great object. In the organization of our Republic we were cursed with a great evil—the institution of Slavery, which existed in several of the States of our Union. The war was commenced by the people of the South for the extension and perpetuation of that evil. The Northern army of the Union are fighting for the Union, the Constitution and freedom. The South for disunion, Slavery and despotism. A hundred thousand of your fellow German citizens, are marching under the leadership of a SIGEL, BLENKER, WEBER, Prince SALM, and other distinguished German officers, and are carrying the glorious Star-spangled Banner to victory. They ask for your prayers and sympathies in this great struggle. Shall they have them? I know you will respond yes. It is a common saying in America, when we speak of the infusion, or a great immigration of a foreign people in our country, in great numbers, to say "the Dutch have taken Holland." Well, there are parts of America where the Germans have taken Germany, (they being so numerous,) Many of the populous cities and towns in America have more Germans than Americans, and in many others, like Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis, they constitute a great share of the population. They make good citizens, always ready to maintain the laws and usages of their adopted country. In the State of Pennsylvania, so great is the veneration of the Germans for the language of their faderland, that they prohibit, it is said, the teaching of the English language in their common schools.

I have been informed that other German-American rifle clubs have sent presents and deputations, and had it not been for our civil war they would have sent them from all the principal cities. The organization of the Schützenfest is said to be in some way connected with a political movement, having for its object the extension of liberal laws and sentiments. I hope it will meet with success. America hopes to see a free and united Germany.

In conclusion, I must mention the enlightened and liberal Duke of Saxe Gotha and the Grand Duke of Baden, who have contributed so much in aid of this Association. Throughout America they are venerated for their liberal views, and in the Press, the cottage, and the schools are their names everywhere mentioned in honorable terms. May their days be long and useful, and it is to be hoped that all the Princes of Germany may follow their example. Future generations will lisp their names with reverence and erect monuments to their memory in the affection of their hearts."

After these remarks, Mr. AUG. GLAESER, Secretary of the U. S. Consulate-General, addressed the Germans in their own language, assembled in thousands in front of the "Gabel Tempel," (gift temple,) where the flag was waving. The flag was then delivered, amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, by the Consul-General to the Duke ERNEST of Saxe Coburg, as President of the German National Riflemen's Association.

At the dinner, which many of the Americans attended, were several interesting speeches. I give you the speech of Dr. THOMA, a Professor in the University of Heidelbergh, and one of the most highly-educated men in Germany. His speech called down the cheers and shouts of more than four thousand people who sat down to dinner in the feast hall, a building which would accommodate six thousand at dinner at one time:

Dr. THOMA said, that upon the call of the Association of Sharpshooters, they have congregated here from all parts of Germany and neighboring countries, especially Switzerland, to have one grand shooting festival. We mean to be of one mind, and therefore first must get acquainted with each other. This is the place where we exchange opinions, compare our hopes and fears, to be enabled to solve the great question of the times. Friends, we all strive for law and liberty; like us and with us, there strive on the other hemisphere our blood-relations. They strive for the laws, liberty and independence of the United States of America. "These blood-relations," is my toast. As the heart forces the blood through all parts of the body into the utmost extremities, thus the blood of a Nation flows through every member, wherever they may be, whatever obstructions may be placed between them. Sympathetic veins connect their hearts. But not only is a Nation thus connected among itself, but also with other sympathizing Nations, who strive for the same end.

My toast is for the German warriors in America, who well know what they fight for. They fight for the holy cause of Liberty. Their opponents are ours, and they well know that any defeat that befalls these German warriors is at the same time our defeat. It is certain that in the secession papers you may find the same reasoning that we hear often here about institutions which are not of German growth. I say it will but honor ourselves in thus expressing our sympathy. Proudly Germania looks over to her sons on the other hemisphere. Our sympathy strengthens them in the battle for liberty, and if we express it we do but honor those who have fallen for Freedom's sake, or shall yet fall. I invite you to give three cheers for our brethren in America, who think and feel with us, who in imagination are this moment amongst us, and who, from our inspiration, derive themselves inspiration.

This eternal brotherhood existing amongst Nations—this brotherhood which reaches over into the spheres of the American backwoods—may it prosper. Three cheers for the Germans in America, whose destination it is to decide the fate of the United States. Without them, America would be lost. They are destined to save her, and with them save Liberty.

Three cheers for our brethren in the United States of America.

After these remarks, GUSTAVE W. BECKH, Esq., of San Francisco, and late Recorder of that city, responded to the toast of Dr. THOMA, as follows:

Dr. GUSTAVE W. BECKH, of California, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I permit myself, upon this occasion, to say a few words in the name of my American fellow-citizens, in order to thank you for the sympathy just expressed for the Germans in our new home, I do so with the greater timidity, as I see here many of my countrymen whom I consider by far more capable and entitled to speak than I am. But as I have been requested by my countrymen, I follow that request, and assure you that thousands of our German countrymen in the United States, from the coasts of the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the North to the frontiers of Mexico—have followed up with the deepest interest the political movements in our beloved German motherland, and are greeting with the warmest sympathy the gradual development of free institutions. Gentlemen, we consider the festival which you celebrate, in connection with the grand singing feast of last year in Nuremberg, as the dawning aurora of a new glorious era for our beloved German fatherland! I wish to God that henceforth victory on victory may crown your banners—that this festival may turn out a seed-corn, from which in future the powerful trunk of the mighty German oak anew will grow up; of the German oak, whose fresh and leafy crown can brave high in the air the hurricanes of the whole world—of the mighty German oak, around the trunk of which there are fastened the scutcheons of all the German nations, but only as a remembrance of old and disunited times, and overtopped and overwatched by the mighty German eagle! Then, under its sacred shadow, the men of all German races will reassemble, and shake hands in brotherly love—he from the German Ocean with him from the Alps—he from the Vistula with him from the Rhine—and they will form one people—a people which, as it has hitherto been the bearer of arts, science and civilization, may thenceforth prove itself as the representative of power, and of the highest and governing influence in the council of nations! Gentlemen, in the name of all my American country-men, who are now assembled here with you—in the name of the six millions of Germans in our American adopted country, who now are fighting under that glorious Star Spangled Banner—in the name of all them, I give three cheers to the prosperity of a united, great and free Germany!

His remarks caused great applause, and were listened to with great interest.

The great exhibition broke up only last Monday, when the American banner, that of the Swiss Republic and of the German National Rifle Association, were taken down from the hall to be deposited in the Roemer, a hall of the Roman Emperors, where forty-six of the successors of CHARLEMAGNE were crowned. During the exhibition, the American flag occupied the post of honor, and the Swiss and German flag on either side. The flags were borne through the streets by the tallest men who could be found to carry them, and the band of music in front played the various National airs applicable to the flags, and the cheers of the crowd as the procession passed along were long and loud. The crowd was so great that it was almost impossible for the procession to pass through the streets. At the Roemer, President MULLER presented the three flags, and made a very appropriate speech, and handed the banners to the Elder Burgomaster, who respended. The Americans followed with their National banner, and were present at its reception in the old time-honored hall. The weather for the first week of the exhibition was very rainy except on Sunday and Monday. There was a general decoration of all the houses in the city with flags and evergreens, and never did the city look so beautiful. The crops are being gathered now, and are fair, with the exception of the hay crop, which is a total failure. There will be no grain for exportation from this country. The vine crop will be large, though on the mountains it is said the grape disease has appeared. We are waiting for news from America with great impatience. The defeat and retreat of our army was received here with sorrow, and yet it was a well fought battle, and raised Gen. MCCLELLAN's reputation very much in Europe. As a general thing, the military officers who watch our matters very closely, say of Gen. MCCLELLAN he is too cautious, not dashing enough, and a little too slow in his movements. His delay in not attacking Manassas, and allowing the enemy to get away, injured his military reputation very much. They thought all along, and still think, he could have driven the rebels from there, and taken the army. It is hardly possible they could judge correctly here. Gen. HALLECK is rather supposed to be one of our ablest Generals. SIGEL, who went from near here, has a fine reputation here as a brave man and good officer. We are all expectancy to hear that Gen. MCCLELLAN will be in Richmond in a few days. There are many applicants to enter our army both from well experienced officers and soldiers, and the emigration to the United States is very great at the present time. It is to be hoped they will all be received.

Yours, truly, X.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Boyle and Gen. Morgan.

From the Indianapolis Journal, of Monday.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.

The intelligence received is unfavorable to-day. The rebels, I believe, are advancing, and I fear will cut off Gen. MORGAN's train and gain his rear. Lieut.-Col. HOGELAND, of Col. CLIFT's Seventh Tennessee Regiment, telegraphs from Barboursville that the enemy, twenty-five hundred strong, are in the vicinity of CLIFT's Regiment, in Scott County, Tennessee. A dispatch from my spy at Somerset says that two hundred rebel cavalry at Monticello, near Mill Spring, are supposed to be an advanced guard of the enemy.

J. T. BOYLE, Brig.-Gen. Com'dg.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16, 1862.

The rebels have entered the State at several points. Somerset is captured and in their possession. They are moving on Glasgow and threaten Bowling Green. Order the troops from Evansville here, and send all you can. The men will receive the bounty afterward. Any delay will be disastrous.

J.

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no doubt that before this time the junction of the two great armies under Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. POPE has been fully effected, and the rebels are thus foiled in their intention to crush the latter with overwhelming numbers. Gen. POPE's army, it is now well understood, has fallen back from the Rapidan, and established its lines at the Rappahannock. This movement was effected with perfect success, although it is believed that the rebels were pressing closely in the rear. They are now in heavy force on the south bank of the Rappahannock, and from all we can learn, have made several attempts to cross, and to turn our right and left flanks, but have in every case been repulsed. Now that our two armies can act together, we may expect a great battle to be fought very soon—perhaps to-day. The Washington *Star* of Thursday says: "Skirmishing has doubtless been going on for the last two days at different points, between comparatively inconsiderable portions of the two great antagonist armies, between here and Richmond. So far it has had no results worthy of notice, though a number on both sides have been killed and wounded. Up to the latest advices, (just before we go to press,) all was well within the Union lines."

The *National Intelligencer* states that the total number of volunteers arrived in Washington since the 15th instant, to 5 o'clock on Friday evening, including recruits for old regiments, was 19,860.

It is rumored that when our forces in Virginia are fully concentrated, Gen. HALLECK will take the field in person as Commander-in-Chief.

The President has written a letter to HORACE GREELEY, in response to the one written by the latter and published recently in the *Tribune*. He announces that his paramount object is the restoration of the Union, and not the safety or destruction of Slavery. If he can save the Union without freeing the slaves, he will do it; if he can save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, he will do it.

A rumor prevails in Buffalo that a rebel bearer of dispatches for Europe—no less a personage, in fact, than WM. L. YANCEY—has recently passed through that City into Canada, on his way to Europe.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 13th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer *Blackstone*. The health of the city continued remarkably good. It is believed that another attack upon Baton Rouge will soon be made by the rebels. Their army was said to be stationed some ten miles from that place, awaiting reinforcements, and intended to attack upon their arrival. Our outer pickets had been called in, and all non-combatants had been ordered to leave, as it was the intention to shell the city. Gen. BUTLER has issued two important orders—one confiscating the property of the traitor SLIDELL, and the other compelling the citizens within his jurisdiction to deliver for safety all private arms in their possession.

A letter from Capt. J. N. BROWN, of the ram *Arkansas*, to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, published in the Grenada *Appeal* of the 15th, says that she was not aground when blown up, as was reported, but was destroyed because her engines would not work. Her crew, which escaped to the west shore, were, with the exception of the chief pilot and three Lieutenants, all captured by our cavalry, opposite Fort Hudson. Before they were captured, the *Arkansas'* crew came in sight of a band of guerrillas, who ran away without waiting to be hailed.

A letter to the New-Haven *Palladium*, from on board the gunboat *Port Royal*, dated off Harrison's Landing, Aug. 18, says the boat has been for the last ten days the upper picket on the James River, going fifteen miles further up than any other boat. They sent shells from Dahlgren and Parrot guns at a few regiments of rebel infantry which were "jayhawking" in the night, and caused them to leave at double quick. On the night of the 16th, the Potomac Army having been withdrawn, and the rear guard, consisting of cavalry regiments, being drawn in, the marines were sent ashore on picket duty, while the cavalry fell back to the transports, which they accomplished safely, cutting down trees and destroying bridges behind them.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Thursday, says: "We have a well-authenticated report that Col. GARRARD, with six or seven hundred men, attacked SCOTT'S Louisiana Cavalry, on Tuesday, at Laurel Bridge, near London, Laurel County. A severe fight ensued, in which the rebels were badly whipped, and put to flight. We have no particulars as to the loss on either side."

Capt. SWAINE, of the regular army, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday, from Gen. BUELL'S Division direct, and reports that the statements that he has been cut off by the rebels are untrue. Gen. BUELL, he says, is well fortified and will make a good report of himself in a few days.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe states that two or three demonstrations have been made against our pickets at Suffolk by rebel cavalry. The first was on Friday, the 15th inst., and the second was on Tuesday last, the rebels on each occasion numbering in the vicinity of one hundred.

Pursuant to call, the Sigel Brigade Committee, and other leading German citizens of New-York, met yesterday, at the Astor House, and started a subscription list for a recruiting fund of $25,000, with a view to raise 1,000 men for SIGEL'S Special Corps, in this place, at an extra bounty of $25 apiece. An Executive Committee of great weight and influence was appointed, and $2,300 subscribed on the spot.

GENERAL NEWS.

The accounts which we have from Minnesota of the Indian massacres in the vicinity of Fort Ridgeley are of the most terrible and heartrending character. It is estimated that at least five hundred whites have already been murdered by the savages. It is believed that all the Sioux are banded together in the work of murder, and it is feared that they will be joined by other tribes. GOV. RAMSEY is taking prompt measures to suppress the outbreak if possible, and is already marching to the relief of Fort Ridgeley with a considerable body of men.

The steamship *Kangaroo* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, and her advices, one day later, are telegraphed. The U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora* had sailed from Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials. No new movements on the part of GARIBALDI are reported. The Liverpool Cotton Market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions were inactive. Consols were quoted at 93¼.

A riot occurred yesterday at East New-York among some of the soldiers of SPINOLA'S Empire Brigade, growing, it is said, out of the failure to pay the money due them. Such particulars of the affair as we have been able to obtain are given elsewhere.

Gen. CORCORAN has declined formally to receive the proffered banquet of the Common Council of New-York, and, for the present at least, an invitation to visit Boston. A number of military organizations are already offered for his new Irish Brigade. At a private banquet at the St. Nicholas in the evening a number of patriotic and complimentary speeches were delivered by Gen. CORCORAN and others. The General leaves town to-day, to return with the Irish Brigade. A great civic mass meeting, to aid the recruiting of the Irish Legion, as the organization is to be called, will be held soon.

Measures are at once to be taken to have the prize-money obtained for the sales of vessels and cargoes at Philadelphia distributed. The Judge of the Prize Court has expressed himself very pointedly, to the effect that he could see no reason why the distribution should not take place, and willing to do whatever is necessary on his part toward facilitating it. The sooner the distribution takes place the better for all parties interested.

In the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the prize steamers *Emily* and cargo, and the *Lodona* and cargo, were condemned, and the sale of both ordered. Judge CADWALADER, on Friday, confirmed the recent sales of the prize schooners *Volant* and *Morning Star*.

From a gentleman who accompanied the *New Ironsides* down the river from Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the *Ledger* learns that the performance of the machinery and the speed of the vessel were very satisfactory. With about forty-five revolutions to the minute, a speed of nine miles the hour was attained, which would be largely increased when the machinery is worked up to its full power. The intention was to run the frigate as far as Port Mifflin, and come to an anchor for the night, the pilot not wishing to take the responsibility of going down the Delaware after dark. She was to leave her anchorage early Friday morning and steam to the Capes.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday, at unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn were heavy and drooping, the rapid rise in Freights having been unfavorable to shippers. Cotton was in fair request, and was firmer. Provisions were less active, yet stiffly held. Coffee was moderately inquired for, as were also Hops, Oils, Rice and Whisky. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Message of Jeff. Davis.

The fact that the Confederate Congress assembled in Richmond, last Monday, imposed on JEFFERSON DAVIS the duty of sending in a message in his character as Confederate President. We print the document in the columns of the TIMES to-day, and are sorry to add that its perusal will not repay the time and patience of the reader. The message is distinguished for the entire absence of all information regarding the internal and foreign affairs of the Southern Confederacy. The substance of the statements of Mr. DAVIS are as follows:

1. The people of the seceded States have endured, and are enduring extreme sufferings, which excite the solicitude of the (rebel) Government.

2. The soldiers of the Confederacy have fought nobly, and repelled the army that menaced Richmond.

3. The Government of the United States refuse to conduct hostilities according to the rules of civilized war, and return his protests with contemptuous silence.

4. The Confederate conscription law has given rise to a clashing between Federative and State authority, which requires to be harmonized, as the "coöperation" of the State and Confederate Governments is now "indispensable to their very existence."

5. The Confederate finances are reported to be sound, and the credit of the Government good; though the rebels themselves, who are the sole judges of this "credit," no other nation recognizing it, prefer Confederate Treasury notes, bearing no interest, to Confederate bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest. DAVIS advises increased issues of Treasury notes.

6. The War Department desires power to consolidate reduced regiments, so as to lessen expense, and further legislation to make the Conscription law more embracing and effective.

7. Mr. DAVIS admits he has appointed some inefficient and improper officers in the army, and desires some law to enable him to get clear of them without resort to Courts-martial.

8. The Navy Department still exists, and Mr. DAVIS remarks: "The report of the Secretary of the Navy embraces a statement of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both afloat and *ashore*; the construction and equipment of armed vessels at home and *abroad*," &c., &c.

9. Mr. DAVIS alludes favorably to his Postage system.

10. Commends the Indian tribes for proving faithful allies, although they have not always got their annuity money.

11. And, lastly, thanks Providence for all the blessings granted to the Confederacy.

In only one part of his message does JEFF. DAVIS warm up and write with manifest fervor and interest in his subject, and that is when he comes to recite the "atrocities" committed by the United States soldiers and citizens upon unoffending rebels. Upon this topic he enlarges:

"Confiscation bills of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Executive. *The moneyed obligations of the Confederate Government are forged by citizens of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities*, with a notoriety that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that *the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes* as a means of despoiling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and *in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters*, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to *invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city*."

Mr. DAVIS is embarrassed by these iniquitous proceedings, and he desires Congress to help him provide adequate remedies. Of remedies, he says:

"*Retaliation in kind, for many of them, is impractica-ble*, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noble-hearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, on women, or on children."

Retaliation in kind would be difficult. For instance, where is the engraver and note-printer in the Confederate States that could "forge" the handsome moneyed and delicately graved obligations of the United States? And where is the rebel soldiery present in the loyal States in which such circulation is accepted, to palm off the bogus notes on the "country people?" And where in the Northern States would be found "country people" dull enough to be cheated by the "butternut" soldiery, supposing the latter to come among them?

As to retaliation by arming the slaves to fight against the Yankees, the difficulty is even more apparent. A weapon in a slave's hands is necessarily two-edged. He will fight for liberty unquestionably, but it will be *his own—not his master's*. We may be sure JEFF. DAVIS will not "retaliate" by arming and training slaves. He wants no arms in *their* hands.

Neither will one of his Generals follow Gen. BUTLER'S example in "taming the shrews" of captured cities. To have the opportunity of enforcing such discipline, a General of JEFF. DAVIS must first occupy an extreme Northern city—say Boston, for instance—and set his fiery Southern zeal against the granitic firmness of the Bay State women. Occasion for such "retaliation" can hardly arise.

It is from sheer necessity, therefore, that Mr. DAVIS abandons all thought of "retaliation in kind" and proposes to inflict revenge upon those officers and soldiers of the war that chance to fall into his hands. In this he will have the hearty sanction of the rebel Congress and rebel people; for the instincts of the slave-driver are to cruelty; and the habit is to have unresisting victims.

It is not necessary to refute here, in full, all the false charges of this message against the United States Government. Mr. DAVIS notoriously falsifies as his Generals have always done, in order to inflame the people of the South against their lawful Government. A few facts need only be stated. First, *no lady of New-Orleans has ever been insulted by officer or soldier of Gen. Butler's command.* How is this, if Gen. BUTLER "invited" them by official order to a contrary course? Second, no armed company or regiment of slaves exists, with or without the authority of the United States, to war against their masters. Such persons have been employed, however, and they will be again, to fell trees, dig trenches, make roads and throw up fortifications in the cause of the Union. The rebel soldiery have taught us the utility of "slave labor" in such department of the military service, and they cannot complain if we become converts to their practice of the art of war.

On the subject of "forging" Confederate Treasury Notes, we are not prepared to speak. The motive for counterfeiting anything so utterly worthless could scarcely be corrupt, and if bogus notes have become current in the Confederacy, the maker must be guilty by accident and not by design. Still, as we regard the Confederacy itself as a great forgery, a counterfeit, a sham, a cheat and imposture, and DAVIS himself as a *bogus* President with whom we have no relations except those that exist between executioners and a criminal, he ought to see the difficulty of our recognizing as offenders, or punishing the enterprising lads of our cities, who sell reams of his Fifty Dollar Notes at a penny apiece. The sole object of seller and purchaser is to perpetuate at a cheap rate the "image and superscription" of a scandalous traitor and his effort to debase the true coin of republicanism on this continent.

THE MILITARY STUPOR IN TENNESSEE.—It will soon be as great a puzzle where Gen. BUELL'S army is as where Gen. BEAUREGARD'S late army went to. The rebels have fairly broken loose in Tennessee, and are having everything in their own way. After scouring through Middle Tennessee, a few weeks ago, and capturing a score or two of towns, they have now turned their attention to Western Tennessee. They have not only pierced as far as Clarksville and taken the place, but four days ago were advancing upon Forts Donelson and Henry, and from the givings out of the telegraph, it would not be astonishing if both those historic strongholds were in their hands. They are also operating on the Cumberland River, burning steamboats and stopping navigation, and where they will next appear, or what they will next do, if they do not capture Nashville and Memphis, it is hard to say. Are we to have all our work there to do over again? Are we to have a second siege of Fort Donelson, and further operations at Columbus and No. 10? Have BUCKNER and TILGHMAN been liberated just in season to return to the scene of their former exploits? Are our armies to be employed in Kentucky and Tennessee this winter, instead of carrying our flag down to South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States?

We would not find fault with anybody, but it does seem that our various detachments of troops in Tennessee, might do something else than surrender. Three months ago, it is certain that our army in front of Corinth counted nearly the enormous number of 120,000 men—a force sufficient to overrun at double-quick and conquer in a month every one of the thinly settled States south and west of Tennessee. But what has it done for the last half year? It was anxiously hoped that some part of it would be sent East to strengthen the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN, or save us from disaster in Virginia. It did not come. What in the world, we ask, is that hundred thousand men doing, while the enemy is sweeping all the country around it like a desolation? Gen. BUELL is in command of the larger part; but the latest report from him is that he and his army are "enjoying all the luxuries of the season, corn, beans, melons and fruit, and even venison and veal," "new clothes, regulation hats, etc." We wish they would remember that melons, fruits and veal last only for a brief season, and while they are comfortably enjoying them the dashing enemy in the rear is destroying all their Fall and Winter supplies. If Gen. BUELL, who has at last got "regulation hats" for his men's wear, would only add a little gunpowder to their otherwise unexceptionable diet and clothes, it would add greatly to their beauty and would help to put down the rebels in Tennessee who seem now to be more than his master.

The London Times on the War.

The London *Times* published recently a strong article against any intervention by England in the affairs of this country. Its conclusion against intervention is wise, beside being just what we want, and in accordance with the best interests of England. But the main pillar upon which that conclusion is built up is a very great error. And we cannot resist the temptation to show up that error. Truth is always best, and, moreover, a very short time will bring home the knowledge of its error in a way ten thousand times more powerful than anything we can say. The principal reasons which the *Times* gives against intervention is that there is no need of intervening, and thereby increasing our already too great and utterly unreasonable ill-feeling against England, because it is plain that the war is coming to an end for want of material; it is about "to die of inanition;" the men and the means necessary to carry it on are not forthcoming.

It is quite remarkable than any one should have such an idea as this. It might not, perhaps, be wondered at so much that it should be believed that the 360,000 additional volunteers would not be forthcoming. The strong wish that they should not could hardly help begetting the thought and the prophecy. But even if that had been the case, the war would be very far from dying of inanition. The armies of the Union, even if outnumbered, were very far from being overpowered, even then. Their courage was in no way weakened, their determination in no respect broken down. If there had been no hope of additional forces to come to their assistance, the war would have continued unchecked, and would not have been so near its end as it is now. It would have been much more likely to have taken a turn which might have made it a war like the Thirty Years' War. That had its long-continued force given to it by the religious questions which were involved. This would have been ever maintained by the principles of civil and religious liberty which have been instilled into our people, and whose existence they feel to be at stake.

We come to the same conclusion as the London organ, but from an exactly opposite point. Its argument was, that because men were no longer ready to enlist in the Union armies, the end of the war was at hand. We argue that it is near because they have shown themselves so ready to enlist. It is true that we look for a very different end of the war from that which the *Times* hopes for. It undoubtedly agrees with Lord CAMPBELL, who stated, in the recent debate in the House of Lords, that "the greatest danger to England" would be the subjugation of the South, and, therefore, of course, it desires to avert that danger. We see that the greatest danger to ourselves is to fail in restoring the authority of the Government. That restoration we hope for, and we rejoice to hear the promise of it in every wind, which brings to us from all over the Northern States the tread of a new host of armed men on their march to stand beside their brethren upon the bloody fields by which that restoration is to be secured, and the note of preparation of yet "three hundred thousand more," who will in a few weeks stand ready to follow on that glorious march if they are needed. Those sounds will soon echo across the ocean also, and the *Times* and England will learn that its prophecies have failed again, that the war, so far from dying of inanition,

"Now, trebly thundering, swells the gale."

It will be an unpleasant thing for those to learn who have so often made such prophecies. They will have again to take refuge in the reflection that nothing happens in America as it happens elsewhere.

We hope the *Times* will none the less dissuade England from intervention. If this argument which it used is based upon error, others which it also put forth were entirely correct. Any interference on her part would only embitter the war, if that were possible, would most certainly prolong it, and would inevitably bring upon England, soon or late, a terrible retribution. She may not think so. She may perhaps affect to overlook any such consideration, and govern her conduct by her own views, without reference to what its effect upon the feelings of others may be. We are well aware, too, that she does not like to be threatened any more than we do. But we nevertheless cannot but rejoice, for her sake as well as for our own, in the renewed assurances of her Government that she has no present intention of interference. We hope that intention may continue to govern her conduct to the end.

THE THREE MONTHS' REGIMENTS.—One of our evening cotemporaries infers from a Washington dispatch that those three months' regiments from this State and elsewhere now serving in the South, "a majority of whose members will not reënlist for further service, *will not be permitted to return home*," now that their time is about to expire. This course it justifies on the convenient but atrocious maxim, that "necessity knows no law," and proceeds to say:

"The exigency of the case seems to demand peremptorily that all the troops that can be obtained be employed and not discharged. Until our armies in Virginia achieve a decisive victory, or occupy positions which shall secure the safety of Washington, we apprehend that no regiments, now in the service, will be permitted to leave unless they will immediately reënlist. Therefore, all hope of a release at present must be abandoned."

If we had the least idea that the military authorities meant to be guilty of any such piece of bad faith as this toward the three months' men, we should earnestly protest against it. But we do not credit it. These regiments volunteered to march to Washington—many of them for the second time—at the cry of Mr. STANTON that the Capital was in danger; and though the Capital may not yet be out of peril—it probably will not be for a year or two after the rebellion is quelled—yet there can be no reason why those who volunteered for a specified term should be forcibly retained as its buttress forever. Many of them are business or professional men, who, at the call of their country, arranged so as to absent themselves for three months, but whose business, whose prospects in life, and whose families, would be utterly ruined by their retention for another year or half year. Beside, the gross number of three months' men at Washington, Baltimore, &c., form but a trifle in comparison with the regiments now pouring forward to the war. In the week ending last Thursday, no less than twenty thousand new men arrived at the Capital, and this week will probably see thrice that number filing through the dusty streets of Washington.

It is a good, or rather a bad, way to discourage enlistments to throw out such statements as the above. How can men be expected to volunteer if they do not feel an absolute confidence that all the terms of their contract will be faithfully fulfilled? Good faith is the coronet on the monarch's brow. It were better, even, that Washington should fall, than that an act of perfidy should stain the escutcheon of the Government.

But, as we said, there is probably no foundation whatever to the story. The time of the three months' regiments has now just about expired, and, unless they patriotically choose to stay longer in service, they will come home to the day, and the men will take their chance of further service along with the rest of us in the pending draft.

British Colonial Policy—The Future of Canada.

The diplomatist who said that language was given us to conceal our thoughts, had, no doubt, a special reference to his own vocation. Whoever expects the modern statesman to make straight for the door through which he wishes to make his exit or his entrance, is likely to be egregiously deceived. We are not, for example, to make haste to assume that Lord PALMERSTON is a friend of the United States because he requested the withdrawal of an adverse motion in the late mediation debate. Such a circumstance must simply be accepted as an evidence that a division at the present time, and under existing conditions, would, in the judgment of the veteran tactician, be unfavorable to the development of his predetermined policy. Neither are we to suppose that the Presses which take their cue from the British Government, are actuated by affection for our own, when they protest against "simple mediation;" it only proves that the Ministry has indicated, in a manner which those writers understand, that the proposed legislative action is premature; that such action would only provoke the North without aiding the South; that the temper of the English people at large is still believed to be adverse to the upholding of a mere Slave Power, and that they must wait for more National disasters and a few more turns of the screw on the unhappy operatives of Lancashire.

By a parity of reasoning, we ought not hastily to conclude that because many unkind things have lately been said of Canada and Canadians, by English legislators, that the colony would not be greatly aided by the Home Government in the event of hostilities with ourselves. The harsh strictures alluded to were no doubt in some degree elicited by soreness of feeling; it certainly must have appeared a ridiculous and paltry thing for the Canadian Parliament to vote a contingent of 5,000 men as a provision against such a possible outbreak, and especially when the vote seemed to imply the expectation that the cost and responsibility of reasonable forces to meet the danger were to be furnished, all but exclusively, by England. It certainly seems odd that an outlying dependency, which, so far from paying anything for the support of the English Government, actually raises revenue by taxing English manufactures, should expect to be defended in time of war by an army and navy which it had no hand in creating and spends not a shilling to sustain. Yet there was a settled policy, even in the heat and passion of the bitter animadversions in question—a policy which becomes clear enough from the historical and geographical circumstances of the case, and which was definitively expounded in the speech of Lord MONCK at Montreal.

What is meant by the legislative philippic and by Lord MONCK'S illustrative disquisition may be succinctly stated as follows: That England cannot afford to lose the *prestige* which the loss of Canada would entail, and cannot afford the force which would be necessary to defend it; the colonists are therefore reminded in advance that, with the exception of a small force of regulars as a nucleus, the aid the mother country can extend to repel invasion will be confined to the efforts of her navy so far as it can act upon the lakes and the river St. Lawrence. Hence it becomes necessary for the Canadians to raise a large force for self-defence, or coöperative aggression, and this is precisely what they are not inclined to do. They urge, and with great reason, that however important the issues from which war might arise between Great Britain and the United States, they have no particular bearing upon the interests of Canada; and that whatever those issues may be, it is altogether improbable that the Canadian people or Parliament will be, in any sense, responsible for them. If it is important for Great Britain to preserve her mere nominal sovereignty over Canada,—and it is now little more,—it rests with herself to provide an adequate military force to defend and maintain it. In this as in other respects she should not shrink from bearing the consequences of her own acts and measures.

Whether the hypothetical question of a war with the United States has had a tendency to precipitate the conclusion or no, it is very evident that the leading thinkers of England and Canada have arrived at the conviction that the limit of the time has been reached when their relations to each other as principal and dependent can be profitably maintained. The leading organs of cultivated opinion, in England most especially, advocate this view. The last number of the *North British Review* has an elaborate *résumé* wherein, after stating all the considerations which have governed British polity in the acquisition of colonial dependencies, it argues that each and all those considerations have been superseded and rendered utterly nugatory by events which have since transpired. The cogency of the arguments may be inferred from the circumstance that they are accepted and indorsed by many of the [illegible] sale and Review which have since appeared. When there no longer remains commercial or political reasons for [illegible] and there has never existed a geographical one—a reason has been created for separation, an event which is therefore likely to occur between England and Canada sooner than may now seem probable.

In view of this new aspect of affairs, it will become us to act with signal prudence and moderation. Whatever a few violent newspapers may have said on either side, there is, as we believe, no really variant policy between the Canadians and ourselves. It is only as a portion of the British Empire that any of our citizens have ever looked on Canada with a hostile eye, and how little desire to challenge the American giant exists among Canadians is inferable from the recent vote of the Colonial Parliament. If they do not wish to fight us, we do not desire to fight them. That we must ever remain neighbors, even if we do not dwell in the same house, constitutes the best of reasons for living in peace and amity. The question of more intimate relations may safely be postponed to the future. Should the Canadians themselves hereafter conclude that their interests will be subserved by incorporation into the American Union, they would, probably, be hospitably received. Should they think otherwise, the only honorable motive we could have for disturbing them would be removed by their separation from Great Britain before any possible quarrel between that nation and ourselves.

MR. LINCOLN TO MR. GREELEY.—The President's response to Mr. GREELEY'S public letter, addressed to him last week, is explicit enough, and settles one or two disputed points as to Mr. LINCOLN'S opinions and policy. His one and paramount object in the war is "to save the Union"—to save it with or without Slavery, under one set of circumstances or another, or by one agency or another, but at all events to save it somehow. His simple platform is "The salvation of the Union." To this end his whole policy looks, and whatever he does or fails to do is with reference to its bearings upon this one great point. He could not have said anything more satisfactory to the country in general.

The letter, like all Mr. LINCOLN'S literary attempts, exhibits the peculiarities of his mind and style; but the logical sequence and precision, and the grammatical accuracy of this, is greatly in advance of any previous effort. It is in infinitely better taste, too, than the rude epistle to which it is an answer.

A Model Letter for the Hour—What a Northern Wife Has to Tell Her Husband.

The subjoined letter, which was veritably addressed by a lady of Illinois to her husband, in this City, does too much credit to the self-sacrificing patriotism of our Northern women to be withheld from publication:

———, August, 1862.

MY DEAR HUSBAND. When I received your letter, I blushed scarlet red—blushed from my heart out—at the weak—aye, cowardly—spirit it betrayed. You say you have been sorely troubled lately on the account of drafting men for the war, in New-York—that you had your "exemption papers" all made out, &c., and that it will be impossible to procure a "substitute." Now, for shame! Is there not a drop of your grandfather's blood in your veins, who fought at Bunker Hill when the blood of freemen flowed shoe-latchet deep? Does not the love you bear me and the children make your love of home and country more? You—six feet high, strong, vigorous and without a single ailment in limb or member, and withal a good shot, and native born—you ask for exemption? For shame! Great Heaven, "is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" I should live but to blush when the name of "patriot" was spoken, and the heart of our little son would never throb with pride, his eyes sparkle with holy fire, nor his lips say "My father was there too"—when, in after years, you or I shall recount the scenes of the war of 1861-2. And then, as the judgment, when you shall stand with that great host of brave men, who have given their lives for freedom's sake—all you can do will be to point to your "*substitute*," or show your *exemption papers*. But *will they be accepted there?*

Not only are you recreant to country and Constitution, but to the "higher law" on which all good and wise constitutions are constructed, when you say you do not believe "God has anything to do with the political troubles of any country, but, with NAPOLEON, that 'he is on the side of the heaviest artillery.'" Is it possible that a *man*, *born* and *bred* in this land of education and Gospel, can utter such an infidel sentiment as that? What has been the trouble of any nation or people, if not *political?* If such a catastrophe as is ours—the direst that can befall the mass of humanity, and which is felt the world around—means nothing, surely He takes little heed of the affairs of men. Can you think that He who marks "the sparrow's fall" will even *permit* men—living men—with love of Liberty on one side and love of Slavery on the other—every one of whom is loved by some heart, to meet, fight, bleed, fall and die by thousands—ten hundreds of thousands—without meaning something by it? Politics, indeed! What did it mean in the Revolution—what does it mean now? Run the word out; does it not mean government, laws, equity, justice, rectitude, home, affection? And if God is not in *these*, where in all the world is he? "He that is not for me is against me;" so if there *is* a great moral question involved in this struggle, either one side or the other must be right—and if we are right, why not fight to uphold our Government and all its blessed institutions? And if they are right, surely the odds are against them—they need help. Choose you on which side you will serve.

Here men are rushing to the standard of liberty by hundreds; ministers, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, farmers, all. Poor ———, who has left his lucrative office in Washington, is dying to go, but cannot be accepted, on account of his poor health. And just think of my brave brother ———, how he went at the very first tap o' the drum, willingly, gladly giving up all—how he has been disabled by sickness and ball; yet his great, warm heart presses upon his stomach and keeps it full all the time—warms his feet, and the ground whereon he sleeps. And God will keep him!

Do not trouble yourself about pecuniary matters if you wish to go, for I am getting well every day, and in case of extremity there will be some way provided. I can teach or paint, and will be better off than one-half the wives whose husbands go.

How I should miss you, or live without you, you can imagine as well as I. Surely no wife appreciates the strong, willing arm, the gentle, loving words, the ten thousand acts of love and kindness more than I do; but close around my heart, where I carry my darlings, is my love of *country* and of *freedom*; and if you come not back, oh let me know—my Savior strengthening me—that you fell with the Banner of the Cross around your head, and over your heart the Stars and Stripes.

May God help us both.

Reception of Col. Murphy in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 22.

Col. JOHN K. MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, just released by the rebels, met with a warm public reception to-day. The entire Police force, of which he was formerly Marshal, turned out to receive him.

Congressional Nomination in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Friday, Aug. 22.

The Democratic Convention nominated JOHN F. KENNEY, of Otoe County, as their candidate for Congress, to-day.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamer Blackstone With Advices to the 13th.

Another Attack upon Baton Rouge Expected.

Preparations of the National Forces to Receive the Rebels.

CONFISCATION OF SLIDELL'S PROPERTY.

An Order Calling for the Delivery of All Private Arms.

The steamship *Blackstone*, Capt. TREVENS, from New-Orleans on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with sugar. She encountered severe weather in the Gulf Stream.

The *Blackstone* has on board the remains of Col' GEORGE T. ROBERTS, of the Seventh Vermont Regiment, who died on the 7th inst., of wounds received at Baton Rouge.

Left at the Passes the following Government transports:

Ships *W. H. Wharton, Mount Blanc, Riga, Okolona*; bark *Texana* and brig *Experiment*; also a Spanish transport bark, passed going up at the forts.

The news is not specially important. The health of New-Orleans, according to the report of the Secretary of the Board of Health, was unprecedentedly good for this time of year, particularly with so many emacelimated persons there. The total deaths for the week ending the 10th inst. had been but 110, against 161 the week previous—showing a decrease of 66.

We find the following paragraph in the *National Advocate*, of the 13th:

"An intelligent young gentlemen, who left Baton Rouge Sunday evening, informs us that the Confederate army was stationed ten miles distant from that place, hourly expecting large reinforcements. On becoming reinforced, it was their intention to renew the attack on Baton Rouge. The United States forces had called in all their pickets, and notified all noncombatants to leave, with such moveable property as they choose to take with them, as the gunboats would shell the city the moment the Confederates renewed the conflict."

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF SLIDELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251.—All the property of JOHN SLIDELL, as officer of the rebel Government, is hereby confiscated.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G. Commanding Department.

ALL PRIVATE ARMS TO BE DELIVERED UP.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, Aug. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.—It being a fact that a number of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, who have been allowed by the United States authorities to retain their private arms, were found dead and wounded on the battle-field, it is hereby ordered, to prevent any repetition of such breach of trust, that all arms, of whatever description, now in this city, be turned in as follows:

All persons residing below Esplanade-street, to the Twelfth Maine Regiment, at the Confederate States Hotel, in the Third District.

Those residing in the Second District, to the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, at the Custom-house.

Those residing in the First District, to the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Lafayette-square.

Those residing in the Fourth District, to the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Annunciation-square.

Those residing in Algiers, to the Eighth Vermont Regiment, at Algiers.

Those residing in Jefferson City, to the officer commanding United States forces stationed there.

Those residing at Lake Pontchartrain, to the officer commanding picket station ——, at that point.

The commanding officers of the abovementioned regiments will detail an officer to receive the arms turned in under this order, and see that they are carefully preserved for future disposition.

Each person will make one package or bundle of all the arms turned in by him, and close such package or bundle in the presence of the receiving officer; and each receiving officer will keep an accurate list of the names and residences of those who comply with this order, with statement of the arms turned in.

This order must be complied with before Saturday next! and any person failing to comply with it as directed, will be held liable to imprisonment at hard labor. By order of GODFREY WEITZEL,
Lieutenant U. S. Engineers.
And Assistant Military Commandant.
EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

ASSESSMENTS PAID UP.

From the Delta of the 13th.

The following is a list of the individuals, corporations and firms that had paid, under General Order No. 55, up to 1 o'clock yesterday. At that hour there were but thirty-three of the persons taxed who had not paid:

James Bankhead	$100 00	J. Lewis & Co.	$2,500 00
R. C. Cummings & Co	500 00	Wright & Allen	500 00
Stewart & James	100 00	Copes & Phelps	250 00
D. C. Beagnol	500 00	Abat, Gemeres & Co.	2,000 00
J. Rickson	62 50	W. Cox & Co.	500 00
T. & G. Cromwell	500 00	Moore & Browder	250 00
Montgomery & White	500 00	Dr. A. Bryen	31 25
Walker & Snyder	250 00	Davis, Jenkins & Co.	500 00
Wm. A. Fuller	250 00	Chas. Bringier	25 00
P. H. Skipwith	300 00	Thornhill & Co.	500 00
A. Miltenberger	250 00	Ed. Pillsbury	100 00
Brander, Chamblias & Co.	500 00	Z. H. Cohen	750 00
R. W. Estlin & Co.	500 00	Louisiana State B'k	1,875 00
Miquel & Jamison	1,875 00	D. H. Holmes	625 00
Peed & Bauer	181 25	Carroll Hoy & Co.	500 00
J. J. De Amanon	37 50	Gen. D. G. Twiggs	250 00
McFarland & Barksdale	500 00	Feley Avery & Co.	500 00
R. Q. Maclin	625 00	Citizen's Bank Louisiana	76,600 00
Dr. B. H. Moss	750 00	F. B. Earnest	100 00
W. H. Letchfield	250 00	John L. Lee	250 00
R. Young	375 00	Pritchard & Flower	500 00
Frellsen & Co	500 00	B. Yeaman	100 00
Perkins & Co.	500 00	Edward Chapman	2,000 00
Henderson, Terry & Co	100 00	Hewitt, Norton & Co.	500 00
Jon'n Montgomery	10,000 00	Rachel Morgan	31 25
Green & Crump	250 00	Sarah Morgan	43 75
Margaret Howard	12 50	Elizabeth Morgan	31 25
Friellander & Gordon	250 00	W. S. Brekler	6,250 00
Bellocq, Nobiem & Co	250 00	Mad. Victor C. Cretin	50 00
R. H. Hedden	125 00	J. C. Ricks	500 00
Biscoe & Sims	125 00	Fanny Hollander	25 00
Sun Mutual Insurance Company, per Thos. Sloo	12,500 00	Fatou & Finney	100 00
Richard Nugent & Co	300 00	Bradley, Wilson & Co.	500 00
Hawkins & Norwood	100 00	Hughes, Hyllested & Co.	500 00
S. O. Nelson & Co.	500 00	George Connelly	300 00
Botchford, Brown & Co.	500 00	Valentine Herman	500 00
Thomas Henderson & Peale	500 00	John Farrell	37 50
Gillis & Ferguson	250 00	A. W. Bosworth	150 00
Broadwell & Haines	100 00	Bartley, Johnson & Co.	500 00
Payne, Huntington & Co	500 00	Gledden & Seixas	100 00
Gallagher & Dyer	100 00	Campbell & Strong	250 00
		Dominique Lanata	2,250 00
		Bank of America	1,250 00
		Frierson, Conway & Co.	100 00
		F. Lagey	6 00
		Harriet Morgan	43 75

THE DESTRUCTION OF DONALDSONVILLE.

From the Delta of the 13th.

The rebels having, in front of Donaldsonville, fired on a Government transport last Thursday, Admiral FARRAGUT, on Friday, ordered a portion of his fleet to destroy the town. There is nothing left of the place now but a few sticks.

The town is about fifty miles from New-Orleans, and was the contemplated Capital of Louisiana. There is nothing left of it now but ruins and rubbish.

We understand that all the towns on the banks of the Mississippi River have been notified that, just as sure as guerrillas are permitted to fire on the transports passing up or down, they will be shelled and destroyed.

BRAGG'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

The army of Gen. BRAGG, which numbers about 20,000 men, is now at Chattanooga, at which point there are at least 35,000 men, under PRICE and BRAGG. The object of the gathering there is two-fold—to surprise, surround and capture BUELL, and "pivot" on to Tennessee and Kentucky. These men are in a most wretched condition. They are destitute of clothing—they are not half fed—there is not a pound of tea to be had for gold, and coffee is $2 50 per pound. The troops subsist chiefly on corn bread and molasses.

Half the men would desert to-day, if they thought they could get away in safety; but BRAGG keeps a closer watch on them than he does on the enemy. He is a coarse and vulgar tyrant, and I should not be surprised to hear any time of his having been shot by his own men. He drinks to excess, as do all these officers. He quarrels with those around him. BEAUREGARD, who is the most popular man in the army, has resigned in consequence of a quarrel with BRAGG.

There are several Federal prisoners in this place. They are confined in an iron cage, like wild beasts. They do not get half enough to eat, and are treated with all sorts of indignity. A member of the Fifty-third Ohio Regiment, who was some time ago taken out of the cage and put into the hospital as a nurse, yesterday told the doctor in charge that he preferred to go back to prison to being a hospital hand. They urged him to remain in the hospital. "No," said he, "I'll be d—d if I'll attend these people."

The rebels have no medical stores. Indeed, they are destitute of almost everything which is needful for an army to have.

The Conscript law is the most unpopular measure yet passed. Planters who have been drafted have offered as high as $1,200 for substitutes. One man offered ten negroes to a discharged ninety days' man.

What I say of BRAGG's and PRICE's army is equally true of the forces in Virginia and throughout the Southern Confederacy.

If the planters could have protection, I think they would take sides against secession. They are very tired of it. Their negroes are half naked and half starved, and the inhuman scoundrels who cause the war here will not allow them to sell sugar and cotton, so as to be able to buy food. J.

GOV. MOORE'S BODY-GUARD.

From the Delta of the 13th.

Gov. THOMAS O. MOORE, the Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana, made his appearance in Thibodeaux, last week, on business. The moment the fact became know the people turned out to mob and murder him. Many people were armed. He begged for mercy; and still but for four women who surrounded him, he would have been shot. The people detest him on account of his cotton-burning and sugar-destroying order.

DEATH OF CAPT. WAINWRIGHT.

Capt. RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, the commanding officer of the flag-ship *Hartford*, died on Sunday. He has ever since the entrance of the fleet into the Mississippi overworked himself, and this, too, against the advice of his chief; and his constitution became so exhausted that he yielded suddenly to a fever which he contracted up the river. Capt. WAINWRIGHT was one of the best ordnance officers in the United States Navy, and a most able, energetic and zealous sailor. He was about 42 years of age. He leaves a wife and four children.—*Ibid.*

GEN. CORCORAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Letter Declining a Public Reception—Invitation to Visit Boston and His Response—His Programme.

Gen. CORCORAN, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, respectfully declines the banquet tendered him on behalf of the City of New-York. The following is his letter:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Aug. 23, 1862.

Terence Farley, Esq., Chairman—

DEAR SIR—I most respectfully decline to accept your generous offer, made in behalf of the City of New-York, of a banquet on Monday evening next. Previous to the reception of your kind offer, I had made other engagements, which would prevent its acceptance, even if I had not already determined to enjoy immediately after my return to the City, on the discharge of my duties, and to have the Irish Brigade, with which I purpose to enter the field, ready at the earliest possible moment. It was with that ardent wish that I consented to accept of the hospitalities of the authorities, on my return to this, my adopted City. I do not believe the proposed banquet would in any degree further the object which I, in common with all the loyal men of the land, have in view—to respond with alacrity to the call of the Executive for more troops. I, therefore, respectfully suggest, (without, however, intending to dictate,) that instead of lavishing any further honors on me, the money intended to be expended for such purposes may be applied to furthering the enlistments desired.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant
MICHAEL CORCORAN,

For similar reasons, the subjoined answer to a dispatch inviting the General to visit Boston was promptly forwarded.

Gen. Michael Corcoran, New-York:

Will you gratify the citizens of Boston by permitting them to hear your voice in old Faneuil Hall. Answer in the affirmative, and you may rely upon a reception worthy of your gallantry and the glorious cause in which you have suffered.
JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, Mayor.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1862.

Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor of Boston:

I should be much pleased to accept your kind invitation, and will do so at some future time, if the interests of the public service will permit.
MICHAEL CORCORAN.

The patriotic proprietor of the Astor House, having offered the hospitalities of his house to Gen. CORCORAN, the latter was disposed at first to accept, but, upon reflection, concluded to remain where, as the guest of the City, he had been first quartered—the St. Nicholas. During yesterday, however, he availed himself of the opportunity to receive his friends in one of Mr. STETSON'S spacious parlors. He was called upon by many distinguished gentlemen in military and civil life, representing all professions and occupations and various sections of the country.

The prospects of the new Irish Brigade are flattering. Among the organizations mentioned as likely to join it are a Buffalo regiment, two companies from Troy, Col. HERMAN'S One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, besides the gallant Sixty-ninth. No doubt companies will be forthcoming from all the loyal States.

Yesterday afternoon the General enjoyed a dinner at the St. Nicholas with a number of distinguished guests.

WHAT WAS SAID AND DONE.

Alderman FARLEY presided at the dinner with his accustomed grace. Gen. CORCORAN occupied the seat on his right and Father MOONEY the left. Among those present were Col. HERMAN, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. MURRAY, Capt. MOLVER, Aldermen DAYTON, MITCHELL and WALSH, and Col. MIX. Due justice having been done to the viands, Alderman FARLEY, in a neat address of a few timely words, presented the guest of the City, Gen. CORCORAN, who was duly honored in flowing bumpers.

GEN. CORCORAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: I am most happy in being able to attest the hospitality of the municipal authorities of the city of New-York in greeting me on this occasion. To your Mayor particularly, whom I never had the pleasure of meeting until on this occasion, I tender my most heartfelt thanks, for the kindness and courtesy extended to me. I leave you on the morrow to rejoin my old regiment near Washington, for the purpose of escorting them to their home in this city, when I shall immediately enter upon the business of raising my new brigade, of which my old will be no inconsiderable part. I expect soon to resume my old position on the field, to battle for my country, its maintainance and dignity. I shall be upheld and sustained by strong arms and brave hearts, and with them—for of such is our army composed—I have no fear of the final result. [Cheers.] In conclusion, I propose as a toast—The Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York. [Cheers.]

Alderman DAYTON followed in a highly patriotic and eloquent speech, predicting success for Col. CORCORAN and the Union cause, and commending the fraternal spirit which seems to pervade the whole North. He concluded with a toast complimentary to Rev. Father MOONEY, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Father MOONEY responded in a telling address. He depicted the inestimable privileges enjoyed by American citizens in the glorious heritage of our fathers—a heritage which was their reward for devoted patriotism and a self-sacrificing performance of duty—a country worthy of the talent, genius, wealth and enterprise of those who are natives of it, and of those who are invited to participate in its blessings—a country which is the home of the oppressed of every clime, and whose natural advantages bear impress of the bounteous blessings of the Creator. He spoke in poetic praise of the noble emblems of the republic—the stars of Heaven, and the noble eagle, and regarded the fact that we had selected those beautiful and grand insignia as indicative of a lofty and beneficent future. [Applause.] He regarded it as specially fortunate that this war had convinced such as needed such conviction; that the adopted citizens of this country were by no means a detriment to it; that the bigoted spirit of Native Americanism was entirely crushed, never to be resurrected. He thanked God that he had lived to see this day. He gave an account of a lecture which he had heard a pretended patriot give, warning the American people against the destructive spread of Popery as the arch enemy of the Republic, and yet, that lecturer had visited Fort Corcoran in citizen's dress, while he, the Papist listener, wore the uniform of the army of the Union. [Applause.] In conclusion he said, may God give a speedy success to the efforts of our Generals, our Government Departments, and our worthy soldiers. May God soon fill our ranks with the desired recruits. "The Union and success to its arms."

GEN. CORCORAN COMPLIMENTS SOMEBODY.

Gen. CORCORAN at this point rose and said: I think that it would be neglecting one of my most important duties that I have been called upon to perform, if I should allow this occasion to pass by without saying a word, and of introducing to you here a fellow prisoner and an officer of my regiment—a man who was the first to go on the field of Manassas, who was the last to leave the field, and who, when the panic took place, did not move, but looked where the colors of the Sixty-ninth were, and there took his stand awaiting orders. [Applause.] That man is here present this evening, and I am glad to remember his services, and bear testimony to the way in which he did his duty, for never did man do his duty better than he did on the occasion. [Applause.]

Capt. MOLVER responded, modestly accepting, as deserved, the compliment of the General. He had, he said, been induced to follow the profession of arms for the purpose of aiding, to the best of his ability, the cause of Ireland. He did not regret the opportunity which he had embraced of fighting for the cause of the Union, and was glad that there was a possibility of his experience being made available to serve his native land. He thanked them for the flattering manner in which they had received his name.

Gen. CORCORAN took occasion to say that he would award the same meed of praise to Lieut. EDMUND CONNOLLY, of the Sixty-ninth, whose name was likewise received with applause.

The General pleasantly remarked that his friend, who had just taken his seat, was called by the rebels the impudent Irishman. He (Capt. MOLVER) had undertaken to write a letter to him, and had headed it "Headquarters Advance Guard, Army of the Mississippi, New-Orleans." At that time there were just four Union soldiers in New-Orleans, and they were in prison. (Laughter.) The Captain's prophecy proved true, however, for Gen. BUTLER was not far behind them. (Laughter and applause.) In conclusion, Gen. CORCORAN called upon Col. MIX, as an ardent lover of the Union, to favor the company with his views.

Col. MIX complied in an earnest, blood-stirring, laughter-provoking speech. He recalled the story of the distinction between native and adopted citizen—the former came in the morning boat, and the latter in the evening boat. [Applause and laughter.] He expressed his abhorrence of the Know Nothing principle, and his gratification that it was now effectually killed by the achievements and appreciation of the achievements of the gallant CORCORAN. He expressed his willingness to join Gen. CORCORAN in his resumption of the duties of the battle-field.

Alderman FARLEY next proposed the health of Lieut.-Col. MURRAY, lately stationed at Baltimore, which was duly acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Colonel, and honored by the Company.

Alderman FARLEY next introduced Col. HERMAN, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, ready to join the Irish Brigade.

Alderman WALSH remarked that the Colonel was more of a fighting man than a speech-making man. [Applause.]

Col. HERMAN briefly expressed his willingness to serve with his regiment under the leadership of Gen. CORCORAN, and promised to do his best to maintain for his portion of the Brigade an unsullied name. [Applause.]

GEN. CORCORAN PRAISES THE ARCHBISHOP.

Gen. CORCORAN now rose and said: I rise to propose the health of a man who needs no eulogy at my hands, nor at the hands of any other living man—a man whose name has been revered and respected by all,—a man who has sustained this Government from the outbreak of this unholy rebellion,—a man who has confidence in the Government, and in whom the Government has confidence. [Applause.] As man who in introducing Father MOONEY to the position of chaplain of my regiment, said to me, "Tell the Sixty-ninth Regiment that I shall be gratified if they are first brave on the battle-field, and then humane after the battle is closed." I give you, gentlemen, the health of His Grace Rev. Archbishop HUGHES. [Applause.]

Alderman DAYTON took occasion to speak of the Archbishop in terms of praise, and cordially seconded the toast, which was drunk with all the honors.

Father MOONEY was called upon to respond to this toast likewise, and did it with his accustomed good taste. He spoke of the sacrifices which the Archbishop had made in sparing men from the home ministry to give spiritual comfort to the army. He said the Archbishop's advice to the soldiers was, to be brave as lions in battle, and meek as lambs after battle. [Applause.] In conclusion, Father MOONEY paid a high compliment to President LINCOLN, whose letter to Mr. GREELEY he read from the third edition of the evening TIMES. The letter of the President was received with general satisfaction. In conclusion, he gave as a toast, "The Union and the President."

Gen. CORCORAN—Yes; save the Union, and discuss political issues afterward.

Col. MIX told a humorous story about a woman who had a frog in her coffee-pot, and couldn't get it out. After great difficulty and patient trial, she finally filled the kettle with water, and let it boil, and the frog jumped out. Just so he would let the war go on, and let Slavery take care of itself. [Applause.]

Alderman FARLEY proposed the health of Gov. MORGAN.

GEN. CORCORAN COMPLIMENTS GOV. MORGAN AND THE PRESS.

Gen. CORCORAN said: As an officer under the rank of Gov. MORGAN, I suppose the duty devolves upon me to respond. I can testify to the extreme kindness with which the Governor has treated me during my absence. Unsolicited, and with the design of doing me a favor, he appointed me to an office within the gift of the State, but which, as I could not fulfill its duties, I was obliged to decline. I cannot, however, fail to acknowledge the courtesy which has marked his conduct toward me. I believe he is actuated with a desire to prosecute the war with an aim solely to the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. In conclusion, gentleman, I give you, as a sentiment, the Press of the City of New-York.

This toast having been responded to in a few modest remarks by the representative of the TIMES,

Ald. DAYTON took occasion to call attention to a coming war meeting to be held in the City Hall Park, under the auspices of the Common Council, for the purpose of aiding the raising of Gen. CORCORAN'S brigade.

Ald. FARLEY said it had been suggested by an enterprising and patriotic citizen of New-York, our worthy Chamberlain, DANIEL E. DEVLIN, that this command of Gen. CORCORAN'S shall be known as

THE IRISH LEGION.

Gen. CORCORAN has accepted that name, and the organization will be known by it in future. [Applause.]

Alderman WALSH toasted THURLOW WEED, Esq., and Father MOONEY toasted Alderman DAYTON, and Alderman DAYTON complimented the proprietors of the hotel, TRAHERNES, WHITCOMB & Co., all of which were duly honored.

Alderman FARLEY, in a well-timed address, called attention to the fact that they had entirely overlooked the important part taken by the Secretary of War and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS in securing the release of Gen. CORCORAN. He gave as a sentiment the health of the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, and that of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS.

Complimentary toasts were drunk in honor of Alderman SMITH and Alderman MITCHELL, and appropriately acknowledged.

A deputation from Buffalo, consisting of Messrs. MCMAHON, BRYAN, CLARK and Rev. JOHN ASHTON, at this point waited upon Gen. CORCORAN, and tendered him an invitation to visit Buffalo for the purpose of receiving into his brigade the regiment forming there under the auspices of Col. MCMAHON, a son of one of the members of the deputation. Another son of the same gentleman is an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MCCLELLAN; and a third is, or was, a Captain in the Sixty-ninth. The deputation was received with due honors, but, of course, Gen. CORCORAN declined to go.

Lieut.-Col. MURRAY proposed the health of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Ald. DAYTON added: "And all the Generals who are fighting the battles of the country to sustain the Constitution and the Union."

Col. MIX paid a tribute of praise to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military genius, and predicted for him an ultimate victory.

Other toasts and speeches followed, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

City of Boston and Gen. Corcoran.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 23.

A committee from this city, consisting of E. D. JORDAN and JAMES FISK, Jr., accompanied by Mayor WIGHTMAN, will arrive in New-York to-morrow, (Sunday,) for the purpose of inviting Gen. CORCORAN to visit Boston. The Committee also intend to invite Archbishop HUGHES.

Officers in the Corcoran Procession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to correct an error which inadvertently appeared in your paper of this date. In the account of the "Corcoran Procession" you make no mention of the representation of our regiment, but merely make mention that after the Phœnix Regiment, Capt. LEONARD commanding, walked a body of volunteer officers off duty in New-York. That body of officers was ours, consisting of ten Captains and eighteen Lieutenants in uniform, and two lines of Sergeants, five paces apart, twenty-six in number, and walking in our ranks the only volunteer officer not belonging to our regiment was First Lieut. DELANY, Battery B, Irish Brigade, Gen. POPE'S army. Lieut.-Col. SMITH and myself were in line also. I challenge the City of New-York to turn out a finer body of men than those yesterday, and I take just pride in everything relating to the welfare of my regiment.

As no other body of volunteer officers or non-commissioned officers were in the procession yesterday but mine, you would oblige me by giving credit where credit is due.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES C. BURKE,
Colonel Fourth Regiment, Eagle Brigade.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862.

QUERIES FOR YOUNG MEN.—A Western journal suggests that each young man solemnly ask himself: "Am I an idiot? Am I blind? Am I a coward?" If not, then he will say, "It is possible for me, by the laws of my country, to volunteer to serve her, which I now propose to do."

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Kangaroo Off Cape Race.

The Tuscarora Ordered Away from Queenstown.

Cotton Advanced — Breadstuffs Quiet.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 22, *via* SACKVILLE, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Queenstown on the 14th inst., was boarded, off this point, at 8½ o'clock this evening. Her dates are one day later.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst.

The National gunboat *Tuscarora* had suddenly left Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials.

GARIBALDI'S movements were in *statu quo*.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has given birth to another child.

COTTON—The sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 16,000 bales. The market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta.

BREADSTUFFS were quiet and steady on Thursday.

PROVISIONS—Inactive.

Consols, 93¼. [The quotations per *Teutonia* were incorrect. The price on Tuesday was 93½@93¼.]

Illinois Central shares 51@50 discount. Eries, 28½@29¼.

The Franklin Expedition.

RETURN OF MR. HALL TO ST. JOHNS—RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 22.

The bark *George Henry*, of New-London, Capt. BUDINGTON, from Frobisher's Bay, has arrived here, short of provisions, and with Mr. HALL, of the new Sir John Franklin Expedition, on board.

The Expedition lost one man the first winter out. He froze to death.

Mr. HALL reports that in consequence of the loss of some of his craft he was unable to prosecute his mission to the extent of its purpose.

The Expedition had probably determined the fate of two boats' crews of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S Expedition, who perished in endeavoring to return.

Mr. HALL learned the fate of five men captured from FROBISHER, on his first voyage, and identified the exact places of their landing.

Mr. HALL explored over a thousand miles of the coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Straits, which prove to be a deep bay, terminating in lat. 63° 48', long. 70° West.

Mr. HALL also discovered a great glazier and mountain of fossils, between Hudson's Straits and Frobisher's Bay.

The *George Henry* was about to start for the States in October, 1861, but was prevented doing so by ice until the 9th inst. The ship's company subsisted through last Winter by the hospitality of the Esquimaux.

DISPATCH FROM MR. HALL TO MR. GRINNELL.

The following is a telegram received yesterday morning by Mr. HENRY GRINNELL:

ON BOARD THE GEORGE HENRY, ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Henry Grinnell, New-York:

I am bound for the States, to renew my voyage. I have not prosecuted my mission to the extent proposed, on account of my craft; but, thank God, He hath empowered me to do something. I have determined the fate of probably two boats' crews of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN—solved the mystery of three hundred years relative to Sir MARTIN FROBISHER'S expedition, under the auspices of Queen ELIZABETH—have learned the fate of five men captured from FROBISHER by the Esquimaux—found and identified the exact place of their landing and prior account of Warwick's Sound therefrom—FROBISHER'S attempt to plant the colony of one hundred men—recovered a large number of relics of said expedition, and have explored over one thousand miles of coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Strait, which I have discovered to be a deep bay terminating in lat. 63° 48' North, and lon. 70° West.

I have also discovered a great glazier and a mountain of fossils between Hudson Strait and Bay of Frobisher.

The *George Henry* was about to depart for the States 18th October, 1861, but thick-ribbed ice kept her entombed until Aug. 9, 1862. The ship's company subsisted mostly through the Winter by the generous hospitality of the Esquimaux. I have with me a family of these people—man, wife and child.

The records of my work North exceed three thousand pages. Details of the expedition will be reported to you on my arrival. C. F. HALL.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Threatened Emeute at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The money market is well supplied and the demand is active, at the usual rates. Exchange on New-York is at 10@12 per cent. discount.

Little disposition is manifested to extend operations in merchandise at the high rates demanded.

The jobbing trade is good considering the season. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Crushed Sugar, to arrive, at 13c.

The inhabitants of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are intensely excited in consequence of the removal of the Custom-house to Port Angelo, the new port created by Congress, and which is opposite to Victoria.

They threatened resistance, and only gave up the Custom-house records when the war ship *Shubrick* threatened to fire a broadside on them in case of any further demonstrations.

The population of Port Townsend is 300, having $40,000 taxable property.

Port Angelo has no population and no houses, but has a good harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 22.

Trade is very quiet.

The ships *Sea King* and *Thatcher Magoon* have been chartered to load with breadstuffs for England.

Gold in considerable quantities is arriving at Los Angelos from the new Colorado mines, situated southeastwardly of the Colorado River, sixty miles north of Fort Yuma, and one hundred miles south of the Mohave, and extending indefinitely into an unexplored country, occupied by hostile Indians.

About 300 Americans and 700 Mexicans are engaged in prospecting, and with such encouraging indications of success that migration in that direction is very considerable, which must result in the thorough exploration of an extensive region of country hitherto unknown, but believed to be rich in gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Sailed, steamer *Sonora*, for Panama, with 130 passengers, and $920,000 in treasure for New-York, and $500,000 for England.

The political canvass is becoming very exciting.

Senator LATHAM is stumping the State, and is well received by both wings of the Democratic Party, but is bitterly opposed by the Republicans.

The probabilities are that the Republicans will secure a majority in the Legislature, though the contest bids fair to be a close one.

The Breckinridge Democrats make no nominations for the Legislature, and will support the Union, or Latham ticket, in the different counties of the State.

A large portion of the town of Bear Valley, on Major-Gen. FREMONT'S Mariposa estate, including the St. Charles Hotel and the Government block, were destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The loss is not yet ascertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Arrived—Ship *Geddes* and bark *Golden Gate*, from New-York.

The ship *Dictator* has arrived here with Hong Kong dates of the 28th of June.

The steamer *Cortez*, a former California coaster, was destroyed by fire at Shanghai on the 24th of June.

Thirty-one buildings in Hornitas, Mariposa County were burned on the 19th inst. Loss $25,000; insured $7,000.

Departure of the United States Steamer Connecticut for the Gulf.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Saturday, for the Gulf. She had on board a large cargo of necessaries for our men-of-war on the blockade, a mail for New-Orleans and the different ships of the squadron, and an immense quantity of parcels from the friends of sailors and soldiers. She had the following passengers on board:

Surgeon, Wm. M. King; Acting Assistant-Surgeons, W. H. Westcott, N. C. Whitehead; Acting Masters, W. Watson, E. L. Haines, B. G. Bellingill, W. N. Griswold, F. H. Patridge, O. B. Warner; Paymaster, W. H. Thompson; Acting Assistant-Paymasters, S. P. Train, E. J. Davis, J. D. Husband, Jr., W. E. Foster, J. S. Cards, S. V. W. Warner; Third Assistant-Engineers, John McIntyre, J. A. Bullard, A. B. Bresse; Acting Gunner, J. S. Stapels; Captain's Clerk, W. R. Leavitt.

A Rich Prize at Port Royal.

A PRIZE-MONEY QUESTION BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY.

The subjoined letter tells its own story in very brief language, and suggests forcibly the inequality of the system which gives to the navy one-half of all prizes captured, while not allowing one cent to the army, even where property worth many millions of dollars has been seized. In this case, so far as the navy was concerned, the prize-steamer *Ladona*, laden with a cargo of wines and medicines, worth nearly a million of dollars, had accomplished a successful voyage, and was on her way rejoicing up the Savannah River—she was hulled by several shots from the Martello Battery, and finally driven out to sea again; after which she very foolishly ran into Ossabaw Sound, not thinking it occupied by National cruisers, and almost dropped anchor under the guns of the *Unadilla*, which was lying concealed behind a neck of land, covered with trees. The navy is given half the value of this prize—Capt. FERGUSON, of the Martello Battery, not one cent:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 5, 1862.

Col. Wm. B. Barton, Forty-eighth N. Y. Volunteers, Commanding Post Fort Pulaski:

COLONEL: The Major-General commanding directs me to express through you to Capt. FERGUSON, Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, commanding the Martello Tower, Tybee Island, his thanks for the vigilance, promptness, and scientific gunnery, which about 12 M., on the night of the 4th inst., enabled him to arrest and drive back the steamer *Ladona*, laden with stores contraband of war destined for the use of the rebels in Savannah—this steamer having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the blockading squadron, and being under full way to Savannah, when so arrested and driven out to sea again, after which Capt. FERGUSON will be happy to hear, she was seen, pursued and captured by the U. S. gunboat *Unadilla*, and is now lying a prize in this harbor.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant.
CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Major A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

It is well known that the forces occupying the Department of the South have seized many million dollars worth of cotton, and have turned over the same to the Government. The same is true, though in a less degree, of the armies in the Mississippi Department, commanded by Gens. POPE, MITCHEL, and others. Is there any good reason why fish should be made of one arm of the National service and flesh of another; or why the navy should be paid for the prizes of its "bow and spear," and not the army? Will some of our legislative Solons (who are not Solon geese) give this matter their attention.

Stoppage of Confederate Notes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Aug. 23.

A man named JOHN W. GARRETT, formerly a resident of this city, was arrested last night, having in possession three hundred and thirty-five thousand Confederate Notes. GARRETT held a receipt from Adams' Express for three hundred and seventy-five dollars in money sent to D. R. RAMSEY, in Philadelphia, who is supposed to be the engraver of the Confederate money.

A Rebel Ambassador.

REPORTED DEPARTURE OF WILLIAM L. YANCEY FOR EUROPE.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 23.

It has been rumored, for some days past, that a distinguished rebel bearer of dispatches for Europe had passed through this city, *en route* to the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. It is now stated that it was no less a person than WM. L. YANCEY.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

HALL—SWITS,—In Schenectady, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. A. G. Wylie, Mr. JOHN L. HALL, of Brooklyn, to Miss CECELIA SWITS, daughter of Nicholas Swits, Esq., of Schenectady.

DIED.

BONE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 22, MERCY LEWA, wife of Dr. L. H. Bone, and daughter of E. H. Munson, aged 32 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 West 10th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COLLES.—In Staten Island, on Friday, Aug. 22, OLIVER, son of James and Mary Colles, aged 1 year.

HUTTON.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, ANSTICE L., only daughter of J. S. and Mary Mye Hutton, aged 9 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 187 Grove-st., corner of Wayne, Jersey City.

KANE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, FRANK D., only son of Frank D. and Sarah J. Kane.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 531 Hudson-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MERLETT.—In Brookl

A LAKE SUPERIOR SUMMER JAUNT.

Departure from Detroit—Through the Sault St. Marie—The Pictured Rocks—Down into a Copper Mine—The Mineral Wealth of Michigan.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

I have just returned from one of the most delightful excursions within the reach of the American tourist. About ten days ago we left Detroit with flags flying and a fine band of music, on the splendidly equipped steamer *Planet*, for Superior City, by way of Mackinac, and every day of the trip was crowded with objects of interest and enjoyment. The company of over three hundred passengers were from all sections of the country, although Cleveland and Detroit furnished the larger proportion; New-York being represented by several of her leading merchants and best known business men. At Mackinac we climbed the fortress-crowned bluff and gazed off upon the vast inland seas of Lakes Huron and Michigan, with the sunset glow tinging island, forest and lake with a wierd beauty that even TURNER'S most perfect coloring could never make like upon canvass. One of the most noticeable features of these lakes is the wondrous transparency of the water.

You can gaze down forty and fifty feet into the depths beneath, and see distinctly schools of fish swimming and playing in the clear water. The whole outline of the boat, from stem to stern, as she lies by the wharf, is perfectly revealed. The arched rock and cave of skulls, with their Indian legends, furnished food for the romantically curious, while the three decrepid old men from Tennessee, over whom one hundred of the stalwart sons of Michigan keep strict guard and watch, were objects of interest to those who had never before seen in America prisoners charged with treason. Assuredly if one could select their own place of durance vile Mackinac would be crowded with inmates from Forts Warren and Lafayette. In this pure, bright, bracing atmosphere, surrounded by glorious scenery, and in clean, comfortable quarters, prison life wears a very different aspect from the dark, filthy cells where CORCORAN and LEE and other brave soldiers and accomplished gentlemen have guaged the sum of human misery. Commend me to Mackinac for a Summer residence if my truant pen should ever betray my faint heart to a frowning Secretary.

Running through the beautiful shores of the Ste. Marie River, we came to the celebrated Sault, locally called the *Soo*, where for a mile the river boils and frets in rapids against the huge rocks that dam its current. This was the head of navigation on the lakes until with great enterprise and engineering skill, the State of Michigan constructed the mile and a half of canal that connects the waters of Superior with those of Huron. The work is massive and imposing—its width and the size of its locks equaling any similar construction on the continent. Here in a canoe with Indian at prow and helm, I made the shoot of the rapids. We were less than four minutes in making the mile, darting amid the ugly rocks, and forming whirlpools with a celerity and skill that filled one with pleasurable excitement, which was only heightened by the sense of possible danger. Several lives have been lost by the eddies of the powerful stream sweeping these frail birch canoes against the rocks, and once in the clutch of the rapids no strong swimmer can escape certain death. However, these accidents are very rare, and one such fact is the fruitful mother of a hundred traditions of Indian maidens, etc., etc.

We were all on the *qui vive* for the Pictured Rocks on the south shore of Lake Superior, but, unfortunately, although we ran within Grand Island, and close to the shore, we found that the pictures were under a cloud, and not visible. Under certain conditions of the atmosphere, a mirage is created which invests these rocks with shapes and hues that rival that architecture of the sunset skies which WORDSWORTH calls

"Meek Nature's evening comment
On all the shows and fuming vanities of earth."

To a vivid imagination, castles, grottoes and gardens stand forth in fairy-like beauty. All I have to say on that subject is: "I didn't see it."

I made an attack upon a copper mine near Houghton, on Portage River, and spent four or five hours of a night with great interest under ground among the drifts, leads, miners and minerals. We tramped off in the rain and darkness from the boat about 9 o'clock, and after stumbling for a mile back of the village we came to the Isle Royal mine. Here we were furnished with guides and equipped for the subterranean journey. Laying aside the habiliments of civilized life, we donned the coarse, greasy canvas suit of the miner. With boots that defied water, and a queer-looking basin of a felt hat, solid and stout enough to shield a head from an avalanche of trap, and which bore a clay-daubed candle proudly in its front, our costume was complete. We entered the mine by a ladder, delightfully muddy and moist, and climbed down, down in silence and gloom into the bowels of the earth, where no light, save a miner's "dip," ever gleamed, full 500 feet under ground. We crawled through narrow passages, low gangways and wet paths, our candle shedding a dim uncertain light along our perilous path, where a single misstep would lose a life or a limb. Everywhere around us the copper gleamed and glittered; now in great blocks just quarried from the rock-ribbed earth, and then in the fine particles which the miners call stamp copper. The earth teemed with wealth at every step. Through the dark silent caverns occasionally a fitful twilight would creep as the grim-looking miners wheeled their barrow, each with its clay-fastened candle, along the slippery plank laden with the broken ore. Ever and anon the silence would be broken by the splashing of water, as it trickles along the rock and falls into the narrow rugged pathway, the whispered murmurs of the distant miners, and the loud crash of the blast thundering through these halls of gloom.

At Marquette I visited the Iron Mountains. Michigan is wondrously rich in copper, in salt and in iron. Here, in the open face of day, and within pickaxe reach of man, she has stores of iron that can never be exhausted. Scientific analysis and practical experience have established the fact, that no iron in the world possesses the same toughness and strength as this Marquette ore. It is a wonderful sight to behold vast hills composed of 80 per cent. of pure iron.

But I have exhausted my space without mentioning the champagne atmosphere, the succulent whitefish and trout, the beautiful scenery of Copper Harbor and Bayfield, the ambitious village of Superior City, or the large mines and extensive mills of Ontonagon. If I have succeeded in giving a faint record of a delightful excursion in a region teeming with wealth and glorious with beauty, my task is accomplished.

—A correspondent of an Albany paper writes from this City:

"Mayor Opdyke is a prisoner here this season at his post of duty. Should he leave the City the Board of Aldermen would be immediately called together, and perchance some fantastic tricks in that body would be 'cut up,' in the way of 'appointments and removals.' Schookey's Mountain, Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, may be very pleasant resorts for gentlemen of substance;' society may be cultivated, pleasant, delightful; at Saratoga sundry *accidental* meetings may be held in some parlor to talk about the affairs of State, and names may be mentioned or written 'on the slate' for official stations; but our watchful Mayor cannot this season inhale the air, enjoy the society, or attend the select caucus."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fellner Murder.

APPROACHING TRIAL OF RADETSKY.

The trial of GUATI RADETSKY, for the murder of FELLNER, is to come off at Freehold, Monmouth, N. J., on the 3d of September, proximo. It is stated by those who have the means of knowing, that much additional testimony, on the part of the people, has recently been discovered by the Police of this City. Aside from the deep mystery in which this murder has been enshrouded, the notoriety which has been given to it by the arrest of Mrs. MARKS and her sister, ALBERTINA PHLAUM,—(who hung herself while in prison,)—and the large amount of money and diamonds, of which the murdered man was the owner at the time of his death, there are some questions of a scientific character, which will render this trial one of more than ordinary interest. The question as to the jurisdiction by the Courts of New-Jersey will, it is said, be brought up by the counsel for the prisoner, at the outset of the trial. The deceased was last seen alive in company with the prisoner on a Friday night, and the following Monday morning, his body was found in the Shrewsbury River, beyond the Highland Light-house, in the State of New-Jersey. Ex-Judge STEWART, as counsel for RADETSKY, proposes, as one part of his defence, to show that, as a matter of law, the finding of a dead body in the State of New-Jersey is only a circumstance going to prove that the death occurred there, but one which may be rebutted and overcome by evidence tending to prove that the murder was actually committed in this City or Brooklyn. This branch of the case will be novel and interesting, as the laws of the winds and tides of the Harbor of New-York, the Bay and the channel of the Narrows leading to the sea, also the laws of specific gravity of water and of the human body, and furthermore, the medical inquiry as to the decomposition of the deceased's person, are questions which it is proposed shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of ascertaining where, as well as by whom the murder was committed. Owing to all these circumstances, the forthcoming trial of RADETSKY will doubtless be one as full of interest as any which ever took place in Monmouth County.

The Passport System in New-York.

The business at the Deputy Provost-Marshal's Office, in Broome-street, has been very brisk for the last few days. The office has been constantly crowded with persons desirous of leaving the country, but who could not take their departure, without first having their passes *visé* by Deputy-Marshal CARPENTER. The following shows the number of persons accommodated in this way within the last five days:

Aug. 19, number of passports visé	91
Aug. 20, number of passports visé	98
Aug. 21, number of passports visé	101
Aug. 22, number of passports visé	86
Aug. 23, number of passports visé	80
Total number in five days	456

The great majority of these applying are unnaturalized residents, but occasionally a man applies for a passport who is a citizen, liable to be drafted. In all such cases the parties are directed to the office of ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, where, before a pass is furnished them, they are under the necessity of executing a bond, with one sufficient surety, in the sum of $1,000, to the effect that in case they are drafted they will perform military duty, as required by the laws of the United States.

Gen. Corcoran at Brady's Gallery.

On Saturday, Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, in compliance with an invitation extended by Mr. BRADY, visited his superb National Gallery, on Broadway, corner of Ninth-street.

Gen. CORCORAN was accompanied by Capt. KIERAN, Capt. BRESLIN, Lieut. CONNOLLY, Hon. Mr. ELY, and others of his traveling party, and after going through the Historical Collection, and gazing with emotion upon the well-remembered and admirably pictured Bull Run battle-field, went to the "execution" room, where Mr. BRADY secured a fine full-length "Imperial" portrait of the General, and also took smaller ones for the popular *carte de visite*.

The former can be seen, and the latter purchased at Mr. BRADY'S salesroom, connected with the gallery.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HINT TO THE ENROLLERS.—There is a class of scoundrelistic loafers in this City, known by sight to everybody, but intimately by none. They lounge conspicuously on the steps of the principal Broadway Hotels, sleep in places of doubtful—no, undoubtful—reputation, make their living by sly incursions upon the pockets of the unwary, and avoid the responsibilities of citizens, having neither local habitation nor name. The Police know them. Are they to be exempt from draft? An ordinary enrollment will not catch them, and unless the authorities act upon this suggestion, these rascals, who are not even gamblers, will escape the fiery trial through which all good men must pass, and will remain an eyesore to the respectable citizens, while he laughs victoriously at them and their troubles. By law-books these people are called vagrants—have we any law in force?

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a German named JOHNSON HARMAN, aged about 50 years. The evidence showed that death was caused by an overdose of morphine, administered by himself....A boy named WM. GILMARTIN, a native of Ireland, aged 14 years, was accidentally drowned yesterday while bathing in the North River, near Pier No. 34. The body was recovered, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest....Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MRS. MARY MILES, aged 50 years, who resided at No. 86 Baxter-street. The evidence given upon the investigation showed that the woman died of rum and starvation. The room in which she was found dead was destitute of every article of furniture, her bed being the bare floor.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following appointments and resignations have taken place during the past week: Appointments—Wm. O'Brien and Geo. Dunstrap to the First; James W. Walker, John H. Denniston, John W. Walter, Wm. Lamoreaux and John Hallilday to the Third; Patrick Rowan and Theron T. Thompson to the Tenth; Cornelius Shellman to the Fourteenth; Eugene T. Woodward to the Sixteenth; Teunis V. Holbrow to the Forty-seventh, (Brooklyn;) John Hart to the Seventeenth, (doorman.) Resignations—Morrison M. Wright, Sixth; George B. Davis, Sixth; John C. Baillie, Fourteenth; Samuel Myers, Second; James S. Odell, Twenty-ninth; M. G. Pierson, Forty-first. Deceased—Wm. L. Miller, Eleventh.

SHYSTERING LAWYERS.—Marshal MURRAY has given notice to the shysters and landsharks who for months past have been in the habit of daily visiting the buildings occupied by the U. S. Courts in this city, and there, under the pretence that they were regular attorneys-at-law, have swindled several witnesses and jurors out of their legal fees, that he will no longer tolerate this fraud in or around the building, and that if they are again caught in the act of swindling as they were on Friday last, their names will be published in the papers, and steps taken to otherwise punish them as their offence deserves.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—A clerk in the employ of Mr. E. D. BASSFORD, in Fourth-avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing from a money-drawer the sum of $47, during the temporary absence of his employer. The prisoner is an Englishman, about 25 years of age, named WM. COMPTON. He was taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. MR. ELY.—Hon. ALFRED ELY, M. C., who, as a fellow-prisoner of Gen. CORCORAN, participated in the glorious welcome extended to that personage on Friday, left the City yesterday on a trip through the western part of the State. Mr. ELY has been a most generous donor in the recruiting cause, and promises to do all that his strength and purse will admit of for the success of the CORCORAN Brigade.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING.—We understand that measures are on foot for the holding of a monster war meeting in Union-square during the coming week. Preparations will be made for a grander demonstration than any yet seen, and it is understood that Senators WILSON, SUMNER, WADE and FESSENDEN, Representatives ELY, BLAIR and LOVEJOY, Rev. H. W. BEECHER and other gentlemen of local prominence will be invited to address the meeting. Let the ball open, and roll on.

BARNUM'S THUMB AND NUTT.—Mr. BARNUM'S attractive advertisement this morning promises that his first pet, Gen. THUMB, and his second prodigy, Commodore NUTT, will continue to struggle for the victorious palm, not to say the tinkling $1,000, which BARNUM offers, during this and the last week. Aside from his own statement, we cheerfully bear witness to the singular beauty of his rare tropical fish and the inexplicable wonders of his superb aquaria.

SAILED AGAIN.—The mail steamer *Bavaria*, Capt. MEIER, sailed for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, yesterday, at 12 M., with the United States mails, 62 cabin passengers, 116 steerage passengers, and $230,000 in specie. Hon. GUSTAV KOERNER, United States Minister, &c., to Spain, was one of her passengers.

A PILE OF MONEY.—The neat sum of $800,000 has been placed to the credit of Paymaster SPRAGUE, at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, in this City. The money is to be expended in reimbursing the State for appropriations made on account of the State requisition.

FILIAL DUTY.—Hon. PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana, was visited at Fort Lafayette yesterday by his son. Mr. SOULE is still in close confinement. We understand that he declares himself to be a prisoner both without charges and against any act hostile to the Government of the United States.

SAILED.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* sailed for Europe yesterday, at 12 M., with passengers, mails and specie.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 22, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 15	216	183	399
Admitted to Aug. 22	33	113	146
Discharged, cured or relieved	33	26	59
Died	4	4	8
Remaining at date	212	266	478

Males, 454; females, 24.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

CHARTER—REFUSAL TO RECEIVE CARGO—DEMURRAGE—DAMAGES.

The Atlantic and Pacific Guano Company vs. *The ship Robert Center, &c., and Joseph H. Arnold, Master.*—*Opinion*—SHIPMAN, J.—In the Winter and Spring of 1858–9, the libelants were the owners of guano on Swan Island in the Carribean Sea. On the 19th day of December, 1858, they entered into a contract with one George W. Cochran, by the terms of which the latter was to charter vessels and transport guano to market, the cargoes to be subject to the payment of freight and charges, and out of the surplus the libelants were first to receive eight dollars per ton. The guano was to be delivered to the consignees of the libelants and the latter were entitled to bills of lading. There were other stipulations in the contract which it is not necessary to notice in this place, but which may be referred to hereafter when I come to examine the claim of the respondents to demurrage.

In January, 1859, Cochran, in carrying out the enterprise in which he had engaged with the libelants, chartered the ship *Robert Center*, of, and then lying in the Port of, New-York. The ship was owned by Edward C. Center, and Arnold, her master—the former owning three-fourths, and the latter one-fourth.

Before the charter of the ship was concluded with Cochran, Capt. Arnold and Mr. Caldwell, the agent of Edward Center, called at the office of the libelants in New-York, for the purpose, as they allege, of ascertaining if the guano would be delivered to the ship under Cochran's charter, and what were the probable facilities of loading the cargo. They there saw the agents of the libelants, Mr. Fabens, the Secretary, and Mr. Fowler, the President of the Company. In the evidence before the Court there is some sharp contradictions as to what took place at this interview; the great struggle between the parties being whether or not Capt. Arnold at this time knew, or admitted that he knew, what the terms of Cochran's contract with the libelants were. In determining the general question of the liability of the ship, however, I do not think it of great importance whether Capt. Arnold knew the terms of this contract or not, although the balance of the proofs is in favor of the claim that he did. It will be seen, in the course of this opinion, that I rest the liability of the ship on other grounds:

1. The first question raised by the respondents is that the Court has no jurisdiction. This objection is untenable. It is a plain case of a general charter, party—a well-known form of maritime contract, the cargo being put on board by a sub-freighter, who was entitled to the bills of lading, and consignee to the agents of the latter at the port of destination.

2. The undertaking was to carry the cargo to Antwerp and there deliver to Marsily, the consignee of the libelants. There is no escape upon the evidence before the Court from the conclusion that Capt. Arnold so understood it. He offered to sign bills of lading to this effect, although he refused to sign those tendered him, but his refusal rested wholly on other grounds. The ship proceeded on her voyage with the cargo on board as far as Flushing, within about seventy miles of Antwerp. Here Cochran, who had preceded the ship to Europe, met her, and both he and Capt. Arnold proceeded to Antwerp, leaving the ship at Flushing. They found Marsily, the consignee, and Captain Arnold tendered him the cargo, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, offered to tender it. Marsily refused to receive it. This refusal appears to be relied on, is formally alleged in the answer, and is proved by the evidence. Surely, all this trouble and formality of an offer to Marsily to deliver the cargo to him at Antwerp would not have been gone through with if Capt. Arnold had not understood that he was bound to the libelants so to deliver it. If he was bound only to Cochran, the latter could have dispensed with any obligation due to him as well at Flushing as at Antwerp. It was not necessary for Capt. Arnold to travel seventy miles to Antwerp and make a formal tender to a third person, in order to have received valid directions from Cochran as to the disposition of a cargo which Cochran owned, or which he had the legal right to control. It would be doing injustice to the intelligence of any American ship-master to impute to him any such absurd idea. Now it is quite clear that, while Capt. Arnold felt it his duty, as it surely was, to offer the cargo to Marsily, the consignee of the libelants, he somehow imbibed the notion (probably through bad advice,) that the refusal of Marsily to receive it left it at the absolute control of Cochran. This was a snare and a delusion. He should, on the refusal of Marsily to receive it, have delivered it to some other proper and responsible house, who would have received it on the same terms as those on which it was consigned to Marsily; or if no such house would receive it on those terms, he should have stored it at Antwerp, subject to the order of the libelants. This was the duty which the maritime law imposes on him—a duty founded in good sense, and enforced by considerations of convenience and safety to both shipowners and freighters. There is no evidence that Capt. Arnold intended to defraud the owners of this cargo, but it is clear he mistook his duty, and committed an error for which his ship is liable to the extent of the damages which resulted to the libelants from that error.

Now, what were those damages? It is claimed by the libelants that the rule of damages should be the eight dollars per ton which Cochran was in a certain event to pay them for the guano. But, in the present state of the case, no such rule can be adopted. This would be visiting upon Capt. Arnold and his ship a mere arbitrary penalty for his error, and would in effect make him an insurer of all possible profits which might have accrued to the libelants out of their enterprise with Cochran. The profits of that enterprise, which were wholly contingent, would, by this error of Capt. Arnold, become wholly certain and absolute. If this rule were to be applied to the case, the libelants might well congratulate themselves that the act of Capt. Arnold, of which they formally and rightfully complain in their libel, had rendered the success of this somewhat dubious enterprise with Cochran complete. It may be that $8 per ton is the true rule of damages. That, however, depends upon the fact whether the libelants could have realized that sum from this cargo, over and above freight and charges, had Capt. Arnold done his whole duty by delivering it at Antwerp. In other words, the damages for which the ship is liable are those, and those only, which the libelants suffered from the failure of Capt. Arnold to deliver the cargo at Antwerp, either to some proper and responsible house, who would receive it on the same terms under which it was consigned to Marsily, or in store, subject to libelants' order. It may be that these damages amount to $8 per ton. They cannot amount to more, unless the contract between the libelants and Cochran is to be deemed as having been rescinded, with notice to Arnold before the time when the delivery at Antwerp should have taken place, of which I see no evidence. They may amount to much less, or to nothing at all. What the fact is, of course, the Court cannot know, until the matter is determined upon a proper reference.

It follows from these views that the ship must be held liable for the value of this cargo at Antwerp, after deducting freight and all proper charges, at least up to $8 per ton, provided the value should so far exceed such freight and charges.

3. This brings us naturally to the only remaining question, viz.: What are the charges proper to be deducted from the value of this cargo at Antwerp, before we begin to estimate the damages to the libelants? And the only difference between the parties here is that which relates to the single item of demurrage. This item is a large one, amounting to $4,700.

In determining this point in the case I do not deem it necessary to go into the general law of demurrage, as I think the duties and obligations of both the libelants and the respondents must be determined by the contract between the libellants and Cochran and the representations made by the former to Capt. Arnold, and for this purpose I hold Capt. Arnold must be charged with a knowledge of the contract. Now the contract says the cargo was to be delivered as fast as the agent of the libelants could deliver it. From this it would appear that they did not intend to bind themselves to a particular number of lay-days within which the cargo should be delivered to the ship, but only bound themselves to use all dispatch with the force they might have at the island when the *Robert Center* should arrive. In addition to this, both Mr. Fowler and Mr. Fabens, on behalf of the libelants, assured Capt. Arnold, at their interview with him, that they would render every facility in their power to load the ship, although they would give no guaranty as to time. They further stated to him that they were about to dispatch the *Golden Lead* to the island with more laborers and boats, to facilitate these operations of loading. Now, taking this clause of the contract and these representations, and no one would imagine from either or all of them taken together, that this vessel, the *Golden Lead*, was to be sent out there to be loaded in advance of the *Robert Center*, keeping the latter waiting thirty days before she could commence loading at all. The fair import of these representations was that the sending out of the *Golden Lead* would facilitate the operation of loading the *Robert Center*, and I think Capt. ARNOLD had a right to rely on that result. But what was the fact? The *Golden Lead* was required by the libelants to be loaded first, and the *Robert Center* was compelled to await thirty days before commencing. This was not facilitating the loading of the latter vessel, but hindering and delaying it. Neither was it in conformity with the spirit of the contract to deliver the guano to the chartered vessels of Cochran as fast as the Company could do it. According to the claim of the libelants, they might have sent a dozen ships of their own chartering to the island, and loaded them all first, thus postponing the loading of Cochran's vessels to their and his ruin. The only risk he was to take in regard to the time of loading was the possible absence of the libelant's men from the island when his vessels should arrive, and the necessary and inevitable delay that might take place while the libelants were doing their best to load the ships. To say that the libelants, upon the heel of the execution of this contract, could send out ships of their own to be loaded in advance of those chartered by Cochran, and thus ruinously postpone the loading of his, would be unwarrantable, and ill comport with the just and equitable principle of the maritime law. No ship could have been chartered by Cochran to engage in such an undertaking subject to such a power in the Company.

Cochran, in his deposition, says something about the loading of the *Golden Lead* first, if she should arrive first, being spoken of. But I attach as little importance to his statements as the counsel for the libelants does. I think the terms of the contract, and the sworn statements of Mr. Fabens and Mr. Fowler, made on this trial, the better evidence on this point. But, assuming the version of Cochran the true one, I still think the *Robert Center* should have been loaded first. It is true, Capt. Johnson, of the *Golden Lead*, says that he arrived a few hours the first, but he also says they came to the landing together, and that the *Robert Center* delivered her order and was ready to take in cargo at once, while the *Golden Lead* was not ready until some days to commence taking in her cargo.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the libelants are liable to the ship for demurrage, at the rate specified in the charter party, for every day from the time of her arrival up to the time she commenced loading, and no more. Even if Capt. Arnold did not know of the stipulation in Cochran's contract, that the cargo was to be delivered only so fast as it could be done by the libelants, he was told that they would guarantee nothing in the way of dispatch, but would deliver it as fast as they could. There is no evidence of any remissness on their part after the *Golden Lead* was loaded, and therefore they cannot be held liable for the delay, which they informed Capt. Arnold they would not be liable for, before he concluded his charter-party.

Something is said in the answer about the failure of the libelants to perform that part of the contract with Cochran by which they stipulate to deliver the guano "alongside and within reach of the vessel." If there was any material delay and expense, or either, occasioned by any failure of the libelants in this particular, let it be gone into on the reference, and reported to the Court by the same Commissioner who may inquire into the value of this cargo at Antwerp at the time when it should have been delivered by Capt. ARNOLD at that place.

Let an order of reference be made to a Commissioner in conformity with this opinion.

Question of Practice—Opening a Default.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Charles Bachelor vs. *Henry V. Bash et al.*—The plaintiff sued the defendants for the infringement of a trademark, and after trial, a reference was taken to assess the damages. The Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, and defendants filed exceptions to the Referee's report. A motion was then made for judgment, and confirmation of the report, which was granted by default of defendant's attorney. An application is now made to open the default, on the ground, first, that defendants' counsel had mistaken the time, and, second, that no confirmation of the report could be had until defendants' exceptions were heard. The Court thought the grounds well taken, and granted the motion to open the default, on condition that the exceptions be argued on Wednesday next.

Samuel Owen for plaintiff; H. D. Lapaugh for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The following wills have been admitted to Probate: George Hall, Rosina Glotz, *alias* Marta Moser, Philip Vollmer, Robert Livingston, Michael Coffey and James M. Wilson, (the latter Aid to Gen. Kearney, and killed at the battle of Williamsburgh.)

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cregin vs. *Smith et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Tappan vs. *Alexander.*—Motion granted on complying with conditions mentioned in the opinion; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

Bailey & Co. vs. *Coet.*—Motion granted.

Ennich vs. *Dudenhaeffer, &c.*—Attachment to issue. Bailable in sum of $100.

Ferris vs. *Soley et al.*—Motion granted.

Davis vs. *Bailey.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Lithauer &c. vs. *Mark*—Motion to strike out complaint denied, with $7 costs.

The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Co. vs. *Dart et al.*—Order granted.

Ebletz vs. *Zigenben*—Order granted.

Frichel vs. *Miller*—Sureties approved.

Mare vs. *Jerome et al*—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 23, 1862.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	101	300 Erie Railway	38
1,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	99¾	750 do	38⅛
5,000 do	99¾	100 do b60	38⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	89¾	400 Erie Railway pref.	68⅜
5,000 do	89⅜	150 do	68⅜
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 per cent. Notes	104⅛	700 E. R. Ass. Scrip	100
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	50⅜	30 Hudson River R.	49
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	47⅜	250 do	49⅜
10,000 do	47⅜	700 do	50
1,500 Cal. State 7s	98	200 Harlem R. b10	16⅜
1,000 In. St. 6s War Ln.	95	150 Mich. Cen. R.	67⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cent. Bs '76	111	200 do	67⅜
10,000 E. R. 3d Mt. Bs. '83	104	960 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	31
2,000 E. R. 4th Mt. Bs.	95	50 do	30⅜
3,000 E. R. 5th Mt. Bs.	89	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	62¼
8,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d Mt.	30⅜	100 do s30	61⅞
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	70	200 do	62
1,000 M. & P. du C. 1 m	96	200 do	62⅛
2,000 C. & Tol. S. F. b.	85⅛	950 do	62⅝
3,000 do f	96	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
8,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 m	85¼	260 Ill. Cen. Full Sh.	60
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	82	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	81⅛
50,000 do	82½	100 do	25¼
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Ex.	104⅛	1250 do	25
2,000 Cl. & P. 3d M. Bds	80	500 do b30	25⅛
15 Shoe & Leather Bk.	97¾	13 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	121
65,000 American Gold	115⅜	168 do	120
125 Pac. Mail St. Co.	110	7 Gal. & Chi. R.	72⅛
150 do b30	110⅛	100 do	72⅜
50 do b30	110¼	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.	53¼
80 do	110⅛	200 do	52⅝
50 do	110⅛	300 do	52¾
100 Franklinite St. Co.	5⅛	150 Chi. & Rk. Isl. R.	67
86 N. Y. Cent. R.	93⅛	200 do	67⅛
1000 do	93⅜	50 do b30	67⅜
450 do b30	93⅛	10 Chi., B. & Quincy R	83⅛
100 do s30	92⅞	17 do	85⅛
300 do b30	93⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	33
100 do s30	93¼	25 do	32⅝
200 do s30	93	16 Am. Ex. Bank	92
300 do	93⅛		

SATURDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The price of Gold which closed at 115@115⅛, yesterday, sold to-day at 115⅛@115⅜ ₱ cent. The closing quotation is 115¼@115⅜ ₱ cent. There was little or nothing done in Exchange after the steamer mails closed. The rate on London is 127½@127⅝ ₱ cent.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange Board this morning, adverse military rumors were revived, which, with some considerable sales by one of the *Bull* Brokers, caused a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares. Soon after the Board adjourned, these rumors were contradicted by positive dispatches of a different nature, and the market recovered the decline, and in some instances advanced above the last prices of yesterday. There was no regular session of the Board in the afternoon, but at an informal meeting of the Brokers in the Board room at 2½ o'clock, P. M., prices were weak again, and adverse rumors or surmises of bad news were renewed. The latest quotations on the Street were about as follows:

New-York Central	93⅛	Illinois Central	62¾
Erie	38	Pacific	110
Erie Preferred	68	United States 6s, 1881	100¾
Rock Island	61⅜	United States 6s, 1874	99
Toledo	53	U. S. Notes, C. House	102¾
Michigan Central	67⅜	Gold	115⅝
Michigan Southern	30⅞	Tennessees	50¾
Michigan Guaranteed	62⅞	Missouris	47¾

The shipments of Gold by the steamers, today, amount to £929,625; a larger sum than was generally anticipated, causing, in the absence of the California, a stiffer quotation at the close of the day.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John Brown, Esq., No. 3 Gentles-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school opens on the 18th of September.
TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dudih, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 9 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½, and 8 P. M., the afternoon being for Dedications. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the Morning and Afternoon, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the Evening. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS will preach to strangers, young men and families, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bright Side of the War.* Seats free. Collection taken.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—The Rev. JULIUS E. GRAMMER, of Columbus, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10 A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—ITS CHIEF minister will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Those who would learn what God is about to do with the world and for His people are invited to hear.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10 and 4 o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach, and the public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Prof. MATTHEWS, the pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and Dr. D. C. VANNORMAN at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

REV. JAMES ANDREW WILL PREACH in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. A. H. STOWELL in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN having returned to the City, will resume his Pastoral duties on SUNDAY. Preaching MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. CHARLES J. JONES WILL PREACH the Funeral Sermon of the late JESSE THOMAS, at the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts., SABBATH EVENING. All seats free.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB, OF BOSTON, WILL preach in the Chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public is cordially invited.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian)—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN THE South Dutch Church, 5th-av., cor. 21st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. There will be religious services in the chapel of this Institution, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 53d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with H. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties are not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying the same, at the office of Messrs. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,598 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. C. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (86th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with others, papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be called equal to them. Try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., his work on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 636 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N.-B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. HOLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 41st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

WANTED—OLD PATENT MEDICINE VIALS, books, pamphlets, pots or boxes; a liberal price paid. Also, a smart man, accustomed to sell the patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,590 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SAILING AT QUEENSTOWN,	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ..... $116 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
KANGAROO ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £8 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. W. & G. COLLINS; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70: Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $162 25 and $139; Steerage, $70. Certificates for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 7½ to 8½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 10th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 292 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. ..... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. ..... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON. NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFINS, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBREDER'S, NO. 585 BROADWAY A.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the 24 album, (60 pictures,) sold at $5; others proportionately cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue; basin and culvert nothwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. BOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basin and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. BOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to

TROUBLE AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Revolt of the Empire Brigade at East New-York, Caused by the Non-Payment of the State Bounty.

A Number of the Officers and Men Seriously Injured.

The Union Barracks Nearly Demolished---The Howard House Gutted.

United States Marines Ordered Out to Quell the Disturbance.

ONE MAN SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED.

A serious riot occurred among the soldiers of the Empire Brigade, quartered at East New-York, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the partial destruction of the Union Barracks and the complete gutting of the Howard House, opposite. A number of the officers and soldiers were seriously injured, and it was reported that several were killed, but in the great confusion that prevailed it was impossible to ascertain the exact state of affairs.

Among the injured is Capt. J. N. Dunn.

It appears that there has been much dissatisfaction recently in regard to the bounties, some of the men who had enlisted weeks ago not having received the first cent of the bounty offered by the State.

Nine, who recently enlisted, came to the quarters with the bounty given by the county, and this fact irritated the others, and a bad feeling was engendered in consequence.

Shortly after 2 o'clock P. M., one of the ringleaders of the revolt, a private of Company A, Second Regiment, being well soaked with liquor, mounted a barrel, and commenced to harrangue the men. Capt. Kenny ordered him to his quarters. He refused to go and was forced in, when the whole company came to the aid of the soldier. Several officers present attempted to restore quiet, when they were set upon and badly beaten. The muskets were taken from the guard, and used by the mutineers in belabering the officers and all who opposed them.

The officers being overpowered made their escape, and the whole brigade, numbering perhaps 2,200 men, rushed out of the gates and commenced battering in the windows of the cookhouse, which establishment was pretty well riddled. They then paid their respects to the Howard House opposite, and after demolishing the furniture, smashing in windows, and doing whatever damage they could, helped themselves to all the liquor they could find. The whisky, brandy and gin bottles, kegs of lager bier, and whatever else was found handy, were taken out into the street and into the barracks, the doors having been demolished, and there were riot and confusion all around. The few officers were powerless, and the rioters had everything their own way.

Three or four men were badly injured, but it does not appear that anyone was killed, although it was reported that six or eight persons had been shot and bayoneted. Only the guard (about 20 men) had muskets. The brigade has not yet been provided with arms.

Gen. Spinola was attending the meeting at the City Hall when he was informed of the trouble. Himself and Col. Jourdan immediately started to East New-York, but by the time they arrived the men had scattered in every direction. Scarcely two hundred remained. The majority had left by the Division-avenue and Fulton-avenue cars, which were crowded, all endeavoring to reach their homes in this city and New-York.

Those who proved faithful were gathered together by the officers who arrived on the ground, and, together with those who could be picked up along the way, were brought to the city.

The Brigade Headquarters in Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, was crowded about 9 o'clock, and as the Station-houses could not accommodate so large a number, arrangements were made to confine them in the City Hall during the night.

As soon as it became known at headquarters that the revolt had broken out, Gen. Spinola requested Admiral Faulkner to send out a company of marines from the Navy-Yard. A guard of one hundred men, with loaded muskets, was immediately dispatched to the scene of conflict. The Metropolitan Police, under Inspector Folks, also went out, and did their duty manfully. The distance from the City Hall to East New-York is four miles.

The excitement was intense throughout the city, and hundreds of persons, believing that there had been great slaughter, went out to the barracks to satisfy themselves.

The cause of all the trouble was the free use of liquor, and after some of the most turbulent characters had imbibed sufficient to make them quarrelsome, they made the non-payment of the State bounty the pretext of causing a riot.

There has been much dissatisfaction in regard to the bounties. Those who have been in camp for weeks were continuously irritated by the new recruits who had received the County as well as the private bounties. Some, in fact, had more money than they ever had before and did not know how to restrain themselves. This appears to have been the real cause of the trouble, and the result is that out of the whole number in camp not two hundred could be collected together. The men are scattered all over the city, and many have escaped to New-York and elsewhere. It will keep the officers busy some days before they can collect them.

The number of enlisted men in the brigade is about 2,000, of which about 1,200 were in camp.

It was ascertained at a late hour last night that when the police arrived on the ground, they were attacked with clubs, stones and bottles. A militia company, from the village, came to the aid of the police, and conjointly drove the soldiers into the barracks. Inspector Folk was considerably injured with a stone, which hit him on the head, and Officer Corwin was struck in the face with a bottle. As the men were being forced back, some one fired a shot, which took effect in the body of the Sergeant-Major of the Forty-fifth Regiment, and it is feared he is killed. Several of those most seriously injured were conveyed to the Hospital.

At latest accounts all was quiet.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Quota Required From Brooklyn.

MEETING OF THE WARD COMMITTEES TO ASCERTAIN WHAT IS REQUIRED.

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, a meeting of one delegate from each city, ward and county town was held in the Governor's Room of the Brooklyn City Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining what was required of Kings County in regard to the furnishing of volunteers under the late call.

There appears to be a good deal of misunderstanding about the manner in which the quota is to be raised—whether by Wards and towns or by the whole county; and also whether the county is to be credited for the men enlisted before the 2d of July and subsequently. The meeting was organized by the selection of Hon. J. B. F. Shanahan, as Chairman, and L. Dallow, Esq., as Secretary.

Gen. J. C. Smith stated that he had an interview with Gov. Morgan, and that from what he understood the quota was to be raised by the county as a whole, and not by Wards.

Gen. F. B. Spinola read the orders of the Governor dated Aug. 13, and contended that the number of men required was to be raised by Wards and towns, and that each Ward and town was to be credited with the number of men raised.

Considerable discussion ensued. Some of the representatives stated that their Wards had furnished a large number of men, but could raise very little money to enlist more, and suggested therefore that the call should be made upon the county at large, and not upon the different Wards. The Sixteenth Ward was instanced as having furnished about 2,900 soldiers since the commencement of the war, but could not now raise sufficient money to pay the amounts some of the Wards offered as bounties. Some Wards could furnish all the money required but very few men, while the poor Wards could furnish men but could raise very little money.

Mr. Edmund Driggs proposed that each Ward be recommended to offer a bounty of $25 to every recruit, when Mr. Ray W. Potter, of the Eleventh Ward, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the various Wards be requested to go to work at once, and with energy, to raise the quotas apportioned to them respectively, together with all the funds they deem their duty be recommended to offer a bounty therefor of $25, and that each Ward be recommended to recruit only its own residents, so far as this State is concerned.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to procure, if necessary, such modification of orders as to credit each Ward or town for the men it may raise, and make a draft upon it only *for* the balance.

Resolved, That the Ward Committee be recommended to pay bounty only to persons who have received the county bounty.

Resolved, That each Ward Committee be recommended to ascertain the number of recruits which may have enlisted from the respective Wards and towns since July 2.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned till next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Meeting of the Brooklyn Firemen.

A tremendous meeting of the Brooklyn Firemen (Western District) was held in the room of the Court of Sessions, City Hall, last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to raise a company of volunteers, to be composed exclusively of firemen.

Mr. Joseph Woss, President of the Fire Department, presided, assisted by Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, selected from the different Engine and Hose Companies in the city.

Spirited addresses were made by Mr. Grosch Hall, Hon. M. F. Odell, Rev. Newton Heston, Lieut. Underwood, of the First Fire Zouaves, (recently released from imprisonment in rebeldom,) Mr. John A. Dayton and others.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the firemen of the City of Brooklyn, being convened for the purpose of taking such action in the present hour of our country's danger as the exigencies of the occasion require, are determined that on this, as on all other occasions, the firemen of this district shall not be found wanting in duty or patriotism; therefore

Resolved, That the bloody fields of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and the seven days before Richmond, bear evidence of the determined valor and unflinching bravery of the members of the volunteer Fire Department.

Resolved, That while we believe by the laws of the State that our services as firemen at all hours of the day and night in endeavoring to save the lives and property of our fellow-citizens from the ravages of fire, clearly and unquestionably exempts us from duty as soldiers, except only in case of insurrection or invasion within the limits of the State, yet we spurn to take advantage thereof, and to prove that such is our determination, we hereby pledge ourselves to raise one full company at least to represent our department upon the battle-field, in defense of the glorious flag of our common country.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers.

Burglar Caught.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning two burglars attempted to break into the store of John McMonagh, corner of Bedford and Park avenues. The noise they made awoke McMonagh, who went softly into the store and caught one of the fellows, and handed him over to Officer Irwin, of the Forty-fourth Precinct. The prisoner is a boy, 17 years of age, and gave his name as Daniel Gillen.

City Deaths.—One hundred and sixty-two persons died last week in Brooklyn; 120 were adults, the rest children. Of these, 90 were males, and 72 females. The health of the city was never better.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

FOUR REGIMENTS PASSED THROUGH THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Four full regiments of volunteers, raised under the new call, passed through this City yesterday, on their way to swell the ranks of the Army of the Potomac. First came the One Hundred and Eleventh New-York Regiment, from Auburn. They came down the Hudson in barges, and remained on board until the afternoon, when they took the Camden and Amboy route for Washington. The following are the staff and line officers:

Field and Staff—Jesse Specht, Colonel; Clinton D. McDougall, Lieutenant-Colonel; Seneca B. Smith, Major; Henry H. Segoine, Adjutant; James Trulan, Quartermaster; William Vosburgh, Surgeon; Dickinson S. Hopkins, First Assistant-Surgeon; Jas. D. Benton, Second Assistant-Surgeon; John N. Brown Chaplain.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Jerome M. Lattin, Sergeant-Major; Fred. M. Coffin, Quartermaster Sergeant; Andrew Camp, Commissary-Sergeant; T. N. Caulkins, Hospital-Steward.

Line Officers and Subalterns—Company A—Aaron Seely, Captain; Samuel B. McIntyre, First Lieutenant; Ezra Hibbard, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—John S. Coe, Captain; Jacob T. Van Buskirk, First Lieutenant; John Tremper, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—Edward A. Thomas, Captain; Ira Jones, First Lieutenant; Theodore Lampson, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Sebastian D. Holmes, Captain; Hasseltine S. Moore, First Lieutenant; Erastus M. Granger, Second Lieutenant.

Company E—Isaac M. Lusk, Captain; Andrew D. Soverhill, First Lieutenant; John A. Laing, Second Lieutenant.

Company F—Benjamin W. Thompson, Captain; Robert C. Perry, First Lieutenant; John H. Drake, Second Lieutenant.

Company G—Lewis W. Huse, Captain; John L. Brinkerhoff, Jr., First Lieutenant; Edgar J. Huestan, Second Lieutenant.

Company H—Ezra H. Northrop, Captain; Frank Rich, First Lieutenant; ——— Myres, Second Lieutenant.

Company I—Sidney Mead, Captain; Merrill W. Murdock, First Lieutenant; Arthur W. Marshall, Second Lieutenant.

Company K—S. A. Tremair, Captain; George M. Smith, First Lieutenant; A. B. Capron, Second Lieutenant.

EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT.

This regiment arrived, yesterday morning, by the steamer *City of Boston*, and landed at Pier No. 2, North River. After remaining here two or three hours, they were provided with transportation *via* Elizabethport and the New-Jersey Railroad. The following are the officers of this regiment, which is one of the best that has yet left the land of steady habits:

Colonel—Wm. G. Ely, (formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut.)
Lieutenant-Colonel—Monroe Nichols.
Major—Epharlam Keach, Jr.
Surgeon—Dr. Carlton.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. J. V. Harrington.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Cooper.
Quartermaster—D. W. Hakes.
Company A—Captain, Henry C. Davis, Greenville; First Lieutenant, Adam C. Handray; Second Lieutenant, James D. Higgins.
Company B—Captain, Thomas K. Bates, Brooklyn; First Lieutenant, Horatio Blanchard, Killingly; Second Lieutenant, Ezra D. Carpenter, Putnam.
Company C—Captain, Isaac H. Bromley, Norwich; First Lieutenant, Samuel T. C. Merwin; Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Cowles.
Company D—Captain, Monroe Nichols, Thompson; First Lieutenant, Joseph Mathewson, Pomfrett; Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Paulding, Eastford.
Company E—Captain, Isaac W. Hake, Norwich; First Lieutenant, Frederick A. Palmer; Second Lieutenant, John T. Maginnis.
Company F—Captain, Henry Peale, Norwich; First Lieutenant, J. E. Woodward, Preston; Second Lieutenant, John A. Francis, Norwich.
Company G—Captain, George W. Warner, Woodstock; First Lieutenant, Israel N. Kibbe, Putnam; Second Lieutenant, L. Rawson, Woodstock.
Company H—Captain, Chas. D. Bowen, Willimantic; First Lieutenant, James F. Long, Willimantic; Second Lieutenant, Andrew W. Loomis, Tolland.
Company I—Captain, Frank M. Lovejoy; First Lieutenant, Mott A. Bulricks; Second Lieutenant, H. B. French.
Company K—Captain, (not appointed;) First Lieutenant, Ezra J. Matthewson; Second Lieutenant, George Kies.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Later in the day came the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, 1,020 strong, and thoroughly armed and equipped, like all the regiments that emanate from the Bay State. They were recruited principally in the towns around Boston. The following are the principal officers:

Colonel, Edward A. Wild; Lieutenant-Colonel, ——; Major, Sumner Carruth; Adjutant, Nathaniel Woods; Quartermaster, Samuel L. Haines; Surgeon, Francis M. Lincoln; Assistant Surgeons, Geo. N. Munsell, Albert W. Clark; Chaplain, H. F. Miller.
Captains—Stephen H. Andrews, Chelsea; Dennis A. Dolan, Boston; Wm. S. King, Roxbury; Albert W. Bartlett, Newburyport; Samuel C. Oliver, Salem; Benjamin F. Pratt, Weymouth; Sidney Willard, Boston; Horace Niles, Randolph; T. P. Cheever, Chelsea; William Gibson, Boston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Pease, from Oneida Co, arrived late yesterday afternoon in barges from Albany. They were forwarded by the New Jersey Railroad. Their late arrival prevented our obtaining a list of the officers.

In addition to the above, the Seventeenth Maine Regiment arrived here on Friday by the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and were landed at Jersey City, whence they took the cars for Washington. The chief officers of the regiment are as follows:

Colonel, Thomas A. Roberts; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. F. Merrill; Major, G. W. West; Adjutant, C. W. Roberts, (a son of the Colonel); Quartermaster, J. T. Waterhouse; Surgeon, Dr. Wiggins; Chaplain, Rev. Harvey Hersey.

Captains—Co. A, of Portland, Capt. W. H. Savage; Co. B, of Portland, G. W. Martin; Co. C, of Portland, A. J. Golder; Co. D, of Lewiston, Capt. Faunce; Co. E, of Cape Elizabeth, Capt. E. H. Sawyer; Co. F, of South Paris, A. H. Hersey; Co. G, of Farmington, Capt. E. J. Merrill; Co. H, of Westbrook, Capt. Foggs; Co. I, of Saco, Capt. Hobson; Co. K, of Kittery, Capt. Stimson.

THE BUFFALO IRISH REGIMENT.

Gov. Morgan has appointed John E. McMahon, formerly private secretary of Gov. Seymour, Colonel of the Irish Regiment now being raised in Buffalo.

This regiment, though commenced out a few days since, now numbers some four hundred men, and is expected to reach its maximum in ten days.

Col. McMahon is a brother of Capt. M. T. McMahon, of Gen. McClellan's staff; also of Capt. J. P. McMahon, formerly of the Sixty-ninth, Irish Brigade, and who, it will be recollected, distinguished himself so nobly at the battle of Fair Oaks in leading the Eighty-eighth, now on Gen. Richardson's staff.

The three are the sons of Patrick McMahon, Esq., of Cattaraugus County, for a long time Postmaster in Allegany, and well known as a leading and influential politician in the western part of the State.

It is but justice to state that the venerable and worthy Bishop Timon has cordially aided and encouraged the formation of this regiment.

MORE TROOPS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Lowell has more than filled her full quota of troops for the war.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, which led the van sixteen months ago in Baltimore, will go into camp next Monday. This regiment is under orders to leave for Washington on September 1st.

PATRIOTISM IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Yesterday the dry goods merchants inaugurated the early closing movement. Their stores will hereafter be closed daily at 3 P. M., and this will continue until the 4th of September.

By next week the closing of stores will be universal, in order that all may aid in the work of enlistment.

War meetings will be held daily, commencing at 6 P. M.

The war spirit in this city is fully aroused, and there is a determination that Buffalo shall not be behind any of her sister cities in sending volunteers to the war.

ENLISTING IN MAINE.

Portland, Friday, Aug. 22.

Business throughout the city was suspended this afternoon to permit the citizens to attend the monster war meeting. The City Hall was crowded to suffocation, and great enthusiasm prevailed. It is expected that Portland will raise her quota of nine months men by volunteers.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Notwithstanding the published announcement that the United States bounties of $25 and $2 would not be paid to recruits for the new regiments after Friday, there was, yesterday, no falling off in the number of volunteers who preferred joining those organizations rather than regiments now in the field. Nearly all the recruiting stations in the City were busier than usual. It would be hard to say why a large proportion of these volunteers of yesterday deliberately procrastinated in the way they did, when the twenty-four hours' difference of time made a difference to their pockets of $27. Recruiting for regiments in the field appears to get steadily brisker. For another week, men who enlist in them still receive the full amount of $92.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

About the average number of recruits for old regiments were inspected and passed at the United States Mustering Office in White-street yesterday. Capt. Larned says the number of candidates for enrollment increases rather than diminishes as the time for putting the draft into execution approaches. There is evidently a large class who are just making up their minds that voluntary enlistment and $92 bounty is better than conscription and nothing.

QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICES.

There is an ever-accumulating mass of work at both the State and United States Quartermasters' offices. At the latter there is considerable red tape mingled with the execution of the office duties. At the former a new and excellent system has been adopted. Both get through an immense amount of labor in providing the army with uniforms and equipments; but, in quiet attention to all calls upon them, and promptitude in filling requisitions, Gen. Arthur and his aids are ahead of the United States people.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The United States bounties of $29 are, as before stated, due to no one who volunteered for any new regiment since Friday. They will, though, continue to be paid to volunteers for regiments in the field until to-morrow week—the 1st of September. Capt. Carr disburses these bounties at his office in White-street, paying every man within a few minutes of his passing the doctor and Capt. Larned. Payment of the State bounty of $50 is extended to the 1st of September, recruits for old and new regiments alike coming in for the benefit of it. Col. Bliss is disbursing officer for the State.

THE ENLISTMENT—OATH QUESTION.

On the opening of the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, each morning, a number of applications on behalf of new recruits, on *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from the service, are heard, and, as a general thing, are denied by the Court. The principal ground on which these applications are made is that the recruit, at the date of his enlistment, was under eighteen years of age, and that he enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian.

There has been some variance in the decisions of the different Courts on the question whether under the act of Congress the oath of the person enlisting, that he was over the age of eighteen, is not conclusive, and stops him from proving the falsity of his own oath on a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

This variance has arisen from the fact that the late act of Congress declaring such oath conclusive could not be found, but Justice Barnard, on application to the Department at Washington, has received a certified copy of the act, which now settles the question. The provision occurs in the second section of an act making an appropriation for the defence of Washington, and other purposes, and approved Feb. 13, 1862. The section reads as follows:

"That the 5th section of the act of the 28th September, 1850, providing for the discharge from the service of minors enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, be, and the same is hereby repealed; provided, that hereafter no person under the age of eighteen shall be mustered into the United States service, *and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive.*"

PATRIOTISM IN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Geo. W. Cooper, finance clerk of the Board of Education, with a salary of $3,000 a year, has resigned his position to take the Captaincy of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, (the "Monitors," N. Y. V. His brother, Cornelius Cooper, principal of Ward School No. 8, has also resigned his office to accept a similar position in the same regiment. Both of the above-named gentlemen served three months as privates in the Seventy-first Regiment, at the commencement of the war, and were in the battle of Bull Run.

THE ENROLLMENT FOR DRAFTING.

Judge Advocate-General Anthon was engaged again the greater part of yesterday in appointing enrolling officers for this City and Brooklyn. Several of those previously appointed declined their nominations. The whole of this preliminary office business will be completed by to-morrow. The Judge Advocate has issued the subjoined supplementary order:

State of New-York,
Judge Advocate General's Department,
New-York, Aug. 22, 1862.

General Orders, No. 3.—The following addition and correction to General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, are hereby promulgated for the instruction of the Enrolling Officers:

1. The Enrolling Officers will report once a day only, namely, at 5½ o'clock P. M.

2. The Enrolling Officers will record the occupation of the persons enrolled in addition to their names and residences.

By order of
WM. HENRY ANTHON.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Enlistments of the Sixth Senatorial District, met at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Peter Cooper in the chair. Mayor Opdyke stated that he had not been able to see a majority of the Chamber of Commerce Committee relative to the transfer of subscription of $1,000, (concerning which he had spoken at the meeting of the Sixth Senatorial Committee on Thursday,) he would, however, hand the treasurer a check for $500 at once, and see almost the balance by the next meeting. Mr. Wetmore stated that Col. Gurney's Regiment had already reached the minimum number allowed by the Adjutant-General, and, with the aid of the Corn Exchange bounty of $200, would speedily fill up to its full complement. Mr. Wetmore appealed to the Committee for assistance to Col. Pinckney's regiment, which he said needed and deserved encouragement. Mr. Peter Cooper mentioned that Mr. Tilden, of the Eighteenth Ward, had informed him that he (Mr. Tilden) was ready with a subscription of $100 whenever called upon. The Committee adjourned to Tuesday.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL "MONITORS," ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH N. Y. S. VOL.

This regiment is now recruited to about the minimum number, but the officers are making strenuous efforts to fill it up to the maximum standard, and are directing their efforts to that end, with fair prospects of success. The character of the men enlisted renders this a safe and good place for our young men who wish to avoid the contaminations of whisky and profanity. The regiment is encamped at Camp Washington, S. I. The recruiting station at the store of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, and also the regimental headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, are still open for the reception of volunteers.

THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Recruiting proceeds for this old and well-known regiment with great rapidity. None but most unexceptionable men are received. Over sixty have joined from Oyster Bay, and other towns from Long Island have promised a like number, and the fine horsemanship of the inhabitants will make them able to sustain the character of the regiment. Office, No. 500 Broadway; tent, Park; No. 82 Second-street, Troy. All recruits are credited to the town and county from which they come.

DEPUTY MARSHAL LEE IN THE FIELD.

James Lee, U. S. Deputy Marshal, has been authorized to raise a company for the Metropolitan Regiment, and will receive recruits at the U. S. Marshal's Office, No. 41 Chambers-street, and at the Harbor Police Station, Whitehall Slip. His two Lieutenants, Thos. B. Curtis and William Kennedy, are brave and competent officers, and have both seen active service. The extensive acquaintance and universal popularity of Mr. Lee will speedily secure him full ranks.

THE "EIGHTY-THIRD," (NINTH N. Y. S. M.)

The Ninth Regiment of New-York State Militia was one of the best and earliest of the New-York Regiments to volunteer for three years or the war. It is composed of a superior class of men throughout, and is capably officered. During the past fifteen months it has seen constant and active service, and has, on more than one occasion, distinguished itself. It has, of course, lost considerable strength in the cause of its conflict with climate and the enemy, and now wants to be reinforced to the strength with which it left the City. None but young, respectable recruits will be received, as the Ninth is a picked corps and means to keep up its reputation. It is the very regiment for those to select who anticipate the draft. Lieut. Stiles is here on recruiting duty and his headquarters are at the armory, corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The sudden and unexpected accession of strength received by Col. Gurney in the adhesion to him of the "Monitor" Companies, has put his regiment—the First National Guard—rather ahead of nearly every other new regiment now organizing. It is now full up to the minimum standard, and only 150 more men to reach the maximum.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Both the First and Second Regiments, known as the Metropolitan Guard, are, under the active auspices of the police force, rapidly approaching completion. The First, under Col. Tuenbull, numbers some 600 men. The Second progresses still faster, and threatens to be the first in the field. Every Police Station in the City is a recruiting post for these two regiments.

THE GERMAN PATRIOTS.

MEETING TO PROMOTE ENLISTMENTS FOR SIGEL'S SPECIAL CORPS.

Gen. Franz Sigel recently made an appeal to his fellow-countrymen in America, to assist him in raising a special brigade to be composed of all arms of the military service, so as to enable him to act *on the offensive*, in a manner commensurate with his ideas of the proper conduct of a campaign in the enemy's country. For this purpose, he required about 3,000 men, in addition to those he has already under his command, with the same view. The call was translated by us and published in these columns about one month ago. Since that time, Committees have been formed in various cities of the North, in response to Sigel's request, and here two or three military corps have been originated, and are now recruiting on the proposed basis.

In order to accelerate the formation of the whole force, the Sigel Brigade Committee of New-York, on Friday, announced a general meeting of leading German citizens, to be held at the Astor House, yesterday, at noon. In obedience to this appeal, a considerable number of prominent Germans assembled at 12 o'clock. The members of the Committee were all present, viz.: E. S. Ballin, L. Bierwith, Ernst Bredt' C. E. Detmold, Charles Hauselt, Ed. Von der Heydt, Friedrick Kapp, Sigismund Kaufman, Dr. Karl Kessmann, Dr. Carl Theodore Meier, E. Sauer, G. Schwab, W. Seligmann, W. Wallach, Peter Warmkessel, Hugo Wesendonck, and Jacob Windmueller. We must except from the above Mr. Kapp, who is at present in Europe. Mr. Von der Heydt is the President, and Mr. Windmueller Vice-President of the German Society, and the former also holds office as one of the Commissioners of Emigration. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ballin, and organized by placing Mr. Detmold in the Chair, and making Dr. Kessmann Secretary.

Dr. Kaufmann opened the proceedings by stating the objects of the meeting, and exhorting all present to prompt and efficient action. To insure this, he proposed the appointment of a Committee of ten from those present to confer with the German Committee on Military Affairs organized in 1861. Some debate ensued, and it was finally decided to proceed to immediate measures without awaiting the delay of a conference.

Mr. Glaubensklen moved the establishment of a fund of $25,000, and the opening of a subscription list for that purpose, on the spot. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Kessmann, Walther, Dornback, Michaelis, Dr. Lieber and others took part—the latter expressing the most advanced sentiments in favor of prosecuting the war to the bitter end—it was decided to adopt Mr. Glaubensklee's motion, with the understanding that if the whole $25,000 should not be raised, the subscribers thereto might, if they saw fit, withdraw their names. This was made unconditional.

An Executive Committee was then appointed by the Chair, to consist of the following persons: Messrs. Heyfeld, Winter, Von der Heydt, Emil Sauer, Ballin, Hausen, Seligmann, G. Schwab, Detmold, Ferdinand, Dornbach, Andreas Willmann and P. Westermann.

The following subscriptions were handed in on the spot:

Mr. Bierwerth	$250	Hollgarten Hartzfeld	200
G. Schwab	250	Ernest Bredt	200
E. S. Ballin	250	C. E. Detmold	300
Schmidt & Co	250	Wm. Seligman & Co.	250

And other names not given, the sum amounting, in all, to $2,300. Further meetings will be held next week, and the work thus commenced will be vigorously pushed forward. The *extra bounty* to be offered to each German recruit in the Sigel Brigade will be $25, and hence the fund provides for at least 1,000 men.

COL. PEISSNER'S REGIMENT.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

A very pleasant affair took place at Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on Saturday, the 16th inst. A son of Judge Van Cott, of this city, having joined the regiment of Col. Peissner, as one of its Lieutenants, F. W. Gunn, Principal of a preparatory school at Washington, addressed the following note to Judge Van Cott:

Washington, Conn., Aug. 5, 1862.

Dear Sir: Leonard is with you, preparatory to entering the army. I cannot let him leave us without expressing to you the feelings of the family and school toward him. With the look and mein of a young man of 21, he has maintained the character suitable to that age. Kind and generous, prompt and yet prudent, always obedient, and yet full of life, we have always reason to repose great confidence in him, and have never been disappointed. We have always been proud of his deportment as well as of his talent. In such society as our little village furnishes, and among those friends who come to visit us, he has always been highly esteemed; and, acting on my judgment of what is most conducive to his cultivation, I have encouraged him to visit, go on excursions, &c., and have always found that he won golden opinions from the whole circle. And now, in parting with him, to go to the service of his country, we feel that we are losing a part of ourselves—one very near and dear to us. As a token of our high esteem, we wish to present the young officer his sword. Please procure a suitable weapon, and have it inscribed thus:

"Presented to Lieut. L. B. Van Cott, as a token of love and friendship, by F. W. Gunn and his school."

My scholars will contribute the money, and if Leonard is able to come up and see us, we can have an opportunity of making the presentation in school; if not, you must make the speech for us. That he will make an admirable officer we all feel confident, and hope he may return to us, after the rebellion is crushed, to exhibit his trophies and recount his adventures. With sentiments of high esteem,

I remain yours,

F. W. GUNN.

The presentation was made by one of the scholars, J. W Edmonds York, a son of a Captain in the Regular Army, and grandson of Judge Edmonds, in the presence of a large number of the townspeople, in a very neat and appropriate speech, to which Lieut. Van Cott responded, pledging himself to use the gift in defence of the principles of liberty and justice which had been inculcated in the school, and never bring disgrace upon the gift or giver.

Judge Van Cott was then called upon, and made a short speech, earnestly urging the people to support the Government, whether its measures agreed with their own feelings or not—Union and obedience being their great duty. Mr. Gunn delivered a very feeling and appropriate charge to the young Lieutenant, and the gathering dispersed after singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.

WAR MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22.

A very large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last night in the Mercantile Library Hall, at which Gov. Gamble made the principal speech. He recommended a most vigorous war policy in this State, and deprecated the disposition to find fault with the policy of the Federal Government. He recommended the extermination of the guerrillas in the State, and would make the Secessionists pay for the protection they received from the Government. He would drive South all non-combatants who denounced the Government. The military authorities held bonds from the rebels to the amount of over $1,000,000, and he advised all broken bonds to be collected at once.

This speech was received with tremendous applause, and if this policy is carried out by the military authorities, peace will soon be restored in the State.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Close Pursuit of Coffee, Hays and Quantrell—Their Rear Guard Attacked, &c.

Springfield, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22.

Col. Wright, of the National forces, passed Carthage yesterday in hot pursuit of the guerrillas, under Coffee, Hays and Quantrell. On Wednesday he attacked the rebel's rear guard, killed 12, and captured 31. Quite a number of guns, horses and other property had fallen into his hands.

The Kansas troops, under Gen. Blunt, were only a few miles behind, pushing on rapidly. A number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage were found at the Osage where the rebels crossed.

All the bad characters in Western Missouri are joining Coffee, which will drain that section of a dangerous element.

The pursuit will not be relaxed until the rebels are driven from the State.

Gottschalk's Concert at Saratoga Springs in Aid of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is due to the eminent and patriotic pianist, Gottschalk, to state, that during the present Summer, he has been rendering excellent service to the brave defenders of our country now pining from disease by thousands in our hospitals. On Thursday evening last, a week, he gave a grand concert at Saratoga Springs, the proceeds of which were exclusively applied to the replenishing of the *exchequer* of the "Ladies' Aid Society," organized by the lady visitors at the Springs during the present season, and which met daily in the south parlor of Congress Hall, to make up garments for the soldiers. The concert was given in the large dining room of Union Hall, and was the most brilliant occasion of the kind ever witnessed, even at this centre of refinement and fashion. A few days subsequent, Mr. Gottschalk handed over to the ladies as the result of his labor of love, the handsome sum of eight hundred dollars, in round numbers, together with his best wishes for the further usefulness and success of the Society.

Both as an act of justice to the benevolent donor, and to let the public know the disposition made of the funds, the ladies kindly request the insertion of the subjoined proceedings in the *Times*, which will entitle you to their warmest gratitude:

MEETING OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

At a meeting of the above Society, held at Congress Hall, Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1862, it was unanimously

Resolved, That our heartfelt acknowledgments are hereby tendered to Mr. Gottschalk, for the liberal contribution of *eight hundred dollars* to the fund of our Society, the proceeds of a concert given by him in our behalf, at Union Hall.

Resolved, That in honor of the patriotic and distinguished donor, the same be called "*The Gottschalk Soldiers' Relief Fund.*"

Resolved, That the unexpended balance of this fund, and of all other funds and articles in hand, after the close of the watering season, be placed in the hands of Mrs. Mayor Opdyke, of the City of New-York, under whose directions the society shall continue its labors.

Mrs. Rev. E. W. HUTTER, President.
Mrs. R. Mortimer, Vice-President.
Mrs. Prof. Mills, Treasurer.
Mr. J. B. Orne, Secretary.

A Petition Lost.

Col. W. A. Bartlett has left in the office of some friend, or in a car or stage, a petition to the Hon. William H. Seward, signed by over 300 of our best citizens, asking his restoration to his naval rank, of which he was deprived by the Naval Board of 1855. Will the party into whose hands it has fallen, please hand it into the office of Bartlett & Shurtleff, Engineers, No. 169 Broadway, Room B.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 23—*In steamship Bavaria, for Bremen, &c.*—Alexander Barbey, C. Poppenhusen, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Franko, governess and five children, New-Orleans; Mrs. Mairschadt, Mrs. H. Bonnebel, Masters Louis and Carl Schmidt and nurse, J. F. Kuttmann, Mr. and Mrs. G. Laurent, New-York; G. F. von Wochenfeldt, Lowell; Eugene Tillmann, Bogota; G. Koerner, U. S. Minister to Spain, lady and family, Illinois; Theo. Frax, H. Flegenheim, Mrs. Wells, New-York; Mrs. Chapman and three children, Bermuda; Adolph Jelenko, Johnstown, Pa.; G. Jacoby, Francis Riedel, Morris Cohen, August Zechiel, New-York; Joseph Cochems, Illinois; Adolphe F. Tavernier, New-York; Auguste Houet, France; Abraham Bloch, Ohio; Albert Scherer, Switzerland; C. Carli, Minnesota; Mr. and Mrs. Marxhausen and child, Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Muller and three children, Det oit; H. Suhr, New-York; Ed. Dinnhaupt, Berlin, Prussia; Carl Klauberg, New-York; Friedrich Eidig, Baltimore; Miss Florentine Lempren, Philadelphia Miss Elizabeth Boomgard, Bermuda; Master Philip Bauer, New-York; Mrs. Eden and child, Williamsburgh; J. Kerbs, Philadelphia; Mathew Flaig, Nassau, N. P.—and others in steerage. Total, 178.

Aug. 23—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss Hopley, Miss Bentinck, Mrs. A. Ford, Mrs. W. L. Bull and daughter, Rev. James R. Rossiter, James Riley, P. M. Kingsbury, wife, 3 children and servant, Jas. Gillan, John Drysdale, Toronto; Rev. P. G. Delany, Pawtucket; Charles H. Dougherty, Lavina S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Brockmann, T. B. Curtis, Jr.; Matthew Davis,